

T H E
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O R I G I N A L C O M M U N I C A T I O N S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the subject of *Penitentiary Houses*, to which the attention of the public has lately been much excited, has occasioned a frequent reference to the plans of the late Mr. Howard, and that in terms not always the most respectful, I think it in some measure incumbent on me, as the friend and biographer of that excellent man, to make some statement of his real opinions and proposals with regard to that part of police, that they may not be confounded with those of other persons. As long ago, indeed, as the time of my writing his life, I was aware that false notions prevailed concerning his ideas of *solitary confinement*, which, in some places, had been adopted, in supposed conformity with his recommendation, to a degree much beyond his intentions; and I ventured to bring forward some considerations on this subject, founded on a note of his own. (See "*View of the Character, &c. of J. Howard*," p. 170.) His own "*Remarks on Penitentiary Houses*," in the second volume of his work, are, however, sufficient, if properly attended to, to prevent any misconception of his views. From these it clearly appears, that the *reformation* of those committed to such places of confinement was his main object; he therefore supposes them to be of that class of offenders who, by ignorance, idleness, and vicious habits of all kinds, have been led to violate the peace and good order of society. To make a Penitentiary House a place for safe custody previously to trial could never have entered into his mind; nor do I suppose he had an idea of rendering it the abode of *political criminals*, who, however serious might be their delinquency in a public view, might have none of those immoral habits which it was his purpose to correct. As to the regulations of these houses, he has explicitly said, that confinement to solitary cells *during the day* was only intended to break the spirits of the audacious and profligate, who could be tamed by no other means; and therefore that it was to be considered as a tempo-

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rary expedient, and not a part of usual practice: but he certainly approved of separate lodgment *by night* for *all* the convicts, and during their whole term. He was likewise rigorous in his intentions of preventing all prisons from being in any respect places of idle resort or amusement; and therefore not only forbid visits from friends, except at stated times; but absolutely excluded spirituous and fermented liquors of every kind. (See his "*Draught of a Bill for the better Regulation of Gaols, &c.*") As no one could be more attentive, not only to the health, but to the comfort of his fellow-creatures, even though unhappily the objects of punishment, he was an advocate for every indulgence with respect to clothing, bedding, fire, light, &c. that could reasonably be desired; yet his strong conviction of the benefits of fresh air caused him to propose that plan of building with unglazed windows or apertures, which, in this climate, during certain seasons, may, perhaps, be found incompatible with a proper degree of warmth and dryness. I am, however, convinced, that the experience of any material sufferings consequent upon this plan would have induced him to alter it. With respect to food, though it was part of his design to subjugate the ferocity of the mind by bodily regimen, and therefore he was an advocate for what may be comparatively called *low diet*, as chiefly consisting of vegetable articles; yet the allowance he proposed was very far from being scanty in quantity, or meagre in quality. As a proof of this, I shall exactly copy the dietary contained in the schedule annexed to his "*Draught of a Bill*."

Good wheaten bread, a pound and a half daily, *i. e.* half a pound at breakfast, and a pound at dinner.

BREAKFAST. Every day, a quarter of a pint of wheaten or barley meal, oatmeal, or rice, made into soup.

DINNER. *Sunday and Thursday*, a pound of beef, mutton, or pork, without bone.

Monday and Friday, a pint of pease boiled in the broth of the preceding day.

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Tuesday,

Tuesday, half a pint of wheat or wheaten flour, made into pudding or soup.

Wednesday, two pounds of potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables that are in season.

Saturday, a quarter of a pound of cheese, or the vegetables as on Wednesday.

Salt, every day a quarter of an ounce.

This is certainly no starving plan; and I may add, that Mr. H. was particularly attentive to the securing of due weight and measure in prison allowances, being well apprised of the usual frauds in this point.

Having thus endeavoured to vindicate the memory of this distinguished friend of mankind from the imputation of undue harshness and severity in his own genuine plans, I do not feel it to be my business to draw any comparisons, in which I could have no other guide than common rumour, or representations of which I know not the truth. Let those make them who are possessed of the means of information, and of impartiality to use them with justice. The subject is, doubtless, of high importance, and ought not to be passed over lightly. Had Mr. H. been still living I am sure it could not have long remained without a complete investigation.

J. AIKIN.

Stoke Newington, March 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will do me a great favour, if, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, you will allow me to notice a misstatement respecting the "*Essay on the Principles of Population*," in a note to a poem, called, "*The Literary Census*," by Mr. Dutton.

It has not unfrequently happened, that an inference has been drawn from an author's reasonings by others, totally different from that which he himself had in view. From the nature of the principal argument in the "*Essay on Population*," I have not been without apprehensions, that some person would exercise his ingenuity in applying it to a defence of war; and I was rather anxious for an opportunity of stating, that no such use could be made of it with the slightest resemblance of just reasoning. War being, generally speaking, a voluntary act, tending to foster the more malignant passions of the soul, and to produce the worst effects upon the human character, must ever be considered as vice: and in whatever light we view the situation of man on

earth, he can never be justified in recurring to vice in order to avoid misery. To bear the unavoidable evils of life with unyielding integrity is the highest test of our virtue: to attempt to escape them by vicious means is the great proof of our weakness, and of our unfitness for a superior state. This would alone be a sufficient answer; but, in addition to this, let it be recollected, that war is in itself an evil in no respect inferior to any that it might be supposed to prevent. If it were probable that ten thousand people would die of a pestilence or famine, it would certainly be a strange mode of proceeding, to massacre these ten thousand, in order to prevent such an event. For, granting that by such means you prevented the pestilence or famine, you would not have prevented the misery; you would only have exchanged one species of distress for another not inferior in degree, and you would still have the cries of the orphan and the widow, and the groans of the dying. It is evident, therefore, that no degree of inconvenience arising from an overcharged population could ever afford to a civilized people the slightest excuse for war. Yet I thought it not absolutely impossible that some person might advance such a plea, however palpably weak; but, I own I was totally unprepared to expect that any person should seriously assert, that I myself had advanced it, and had undertaken to prove "that war was an unspeakable blessing to mankind." I every where rank it among the checks to population, which I call misery and vice; and in speaking of it as the prominent feature of the barbaric character, I expressly say, that the commission of war is vice, and the effect of it misery. This, I should hardly think, would be the language of a person who attempted to prove war an unspeakable blessing.

In a note towards the end of the poem, Mr. Dutton says, "I am not of that class of men who, with the author of the "*Essay on Population*," think it necessary that man should be destroyed by war by wholesale; because, forsooth, the Author of our existence has no other method of disposing of us; or, that it becomes us to cut each other's throat, because God has not rendered the earth capable of producing sufficient sustenance for the prolongation of our existence." I should certainly feel very much ashamed of myself, if I had expressed such a sentiment; but being conscious that there is not in the whole *Essay* any thing that bears the most distant

tant resemblance to it, I can only feel the emotion of surprise at so very strange an assertion. Satire has, undoubtedly, great latitude; but it may be a question whether, even in a satirical composition, it is perfectly justifiable, in order to make a man a proper object of attack, to affirm, that when he calls an action vicious, he means virtuous; when he speaks of evil, he means good. Yet, without some such conversion of terms, I am at a loss to conjecture how Mr. D. can make out, that I have ever said a single syllable in favour of war. If Mr. D. has any candour, he must acknowledge, that, from inadvertence, or some other cause, he has in this instance been guilty of a more palpable misrepresentation than any which he imputes to the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*."

It is my intention at a future time to enlarge and illustrate, by a greater number of facts, the principal part of the "*Essay on Population*;" and, as the subject of the two last chapters is not necessarily connected with it, I shall, in deference to the opinion of some friends whose judgments I respect, omit them in another edition. I should rather wish, therefore, the subject to rest: but, in answer to Mr. D.'s ironical observations, I cannot help begging him to reflect for a moment, if ever he thinks upon these subjects, whether it is more derogatory to the Deity, to suppose that an immortal spirit may require some time or process for its formation; or, to suppose that man might be placed at once in the most exalted state of happiness, exactly in the same manner formed to, or confirmed in virtue, as if he had passed with approbation through this life; but that the Supreme Being saw with satisfaction the toil, the tears, the pains, the continual failure of numbers, in this world, and was pleased with the spectacle of unnecessary evil?

Author of the "*Essay on the Principles of Population*."
March 1, 1799.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

MR. EDITOR,

FROM an unauthenticated report of Aubrey, the antiquary, in an unpublished MS. of the Ashmolean museum, and an apparent corroboration in some Latin verses of Milton's elegies, this great genius is concluded to have suffered flagellation whilst a student at Cambridge: and this foolish tale is most eagerly embraced and exaggerated by Mr. Warton

in his edition of Milton's smaller poems, and by Dr. Johnson in his "*Life of Milton*," from the pleasure derived by these two gentlemen in attempting to degrade a Cambridge man and a republican. As to Aubrey's story, it must be left to its own merits, and the proportionate credulity of the reader. Milton's verses are these, in Eleg. i. ver. 11.

Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura revifere Camum,

Nec dudum vetiti me laris angit amor:
Nec duri libet usque minas perferre magistri,
Cæteraque, ingenio non subeunda meo.

That some circumstance, different from *rustication*, either of domestic avocation, bodily indisposition, or some other impediment, not now discoverable, is intended in the *first distich*, I conclude from the dates of his admission, Feb. 12, 1624-5, and his two degrees, 1628-9 and 1632, by which there is no appearance of any loss of terms; and from an unwillingness which every man must feel to the publication of his own disgrace: for certainly a punishment from such a society as Christ's college is at that time represented to have been by Milton himself, would have been disgraceful to any man. And that reader must have very little acquaintance with Milton's prose works, and the uniform spirit of the man through life, who cannot see in college *jobations*, and *impositions*, and *formal exercises*, and rigorous exactions of a regular attendance at chapel, an adequate explanation of the *second distich*.

How long the flogging discipline was continued at Oxford, or whether it be exercised at this day, I know not; but its prevalence at Cambridge, so as to render a public flagellation of Milton credible, is much discountenanced by a passage in "*Gardiner's Letter to Cheke*," so far back as June 1542, towards the conclusion. "*Puerilem denique temeritatem, si quid publice ausa fuerit, DOMI APUD SUOS CASTIGARI curato.*"

But to those who have well considered the *magnanimity* and *sanctity* of Milton's character, the following passage must be regarded as a sufficient refutation of all unauthenticated surmises to his discredit. "*Prose Works*," pp. 174, 175. edit. Amsterdam.

"I must be thought, if this libeller can find belief, after an inordinate and riotous youth spent at the university, to have been at length vomited out there. For which commodious lie, that he may be encouraged in the trade another time, I thank him; for it hath given me an apt occasion to acknowledge

ledge publicly, with all grateful mind, that *more than ordinary favour and respect, which I found above any of my equals at the hands of those courteous and learned men*, the fellows of that college wherein I spent some years, who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways how much better it would content them if I would stay, as by many letters full of kindness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured of their singular good affection towards me; which being likewise propense to all such as were for their studious and civil life, worthy of esteem, I could not wrong their judgments and upright intentions so much as to think I had that regard for them for other cause than that I might be still encouraged to proceed in the honest and laudable courses, of which, they apprehended, I had given good proof. And to those ingenuous and friendly men, who were ever the countenancers of virtuous and hopeful wits, I wish the best and happiest things that friends in absence wish one to another," &c.

These friendly and respectful sentiments are not reconcileable with a recollection of those gross indignities which must have left an indelible impression of antipathy on such a mind as Milton's. Such, at least, is my view of the subject.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, March 2, 1799.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing observations, a friend informs me, that Mr. Hayley, in his "*Life of Milton*," has urged the same passage, in confutation of the same calumny. As I have never had the pleasure of reading that publication, and am unacquainted with its contents, if my communication be not wholly superseded, and therefore unworthy of a place in your Magazine, it may not be altogether unimportant, as an uninfluenced and independent effort to rescue from disgrace the character of a man who adorned his species no less by the purity of his manners than the endowments of his understanding.

March 8.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE lamps with what are called *patent burners*, that is, with a convex refracting glass placed before them, are, it should seem, at present almost generally adopted, under the idea of their giving a very superior light to the common lamp. It is very certain that a strong ray of light is thrown to a great distance by means of these convex glasses, but this ray seems to attach on a particular spot only, and often through the injudicious manner of placing the glass, is made to

fall so high as to produce no effect whatever on the pavement. It is found, I believe, that on the spot where the lamp is placed, no additional light is thrown, and the glare of light that proceeds from the numerous focuses that catches the eyes of the passenger, is extremely offensive. On the whole, and I speak without the least prejudice whatever, I should conceive it would be found that the light from lamps of the old construction will be found nearly equal and certainly more mellow; and in support of this opinion I might perhaps with conviction to some persons add, that it has already been so decided; for though one should suppose from the term *patent burners*, that the invention is new, your readers may be surprised and gratified in knowing that this is far from being the case, and that these lamps were used in London more than a century ago, when Misson the celebrated traveller visited England, from whose travels I beg leave to quote the following passage.—"Instead of lanterns, they set up in the streets of London lamps, which by means of a very thick convex glass, throw out great rays of light, which illuminate the path for people that go on foot tolerably well." The translator adds, that these lamps were at every tenth house; and a marginal note in the French edition says, that Mr. Edmund Heming was the inventor. The inference then is, that they were found not to answer, and were consequently disused. Perhaps some of your philological readers will favour us with their remarks on the comparative advantages of common and patent burners, I am, &c.

March 7th, 1799.

E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGAIN take the liberty of calling the attention of your numerous readers to the subject of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. My former observations on that painful topic have failed to produce the effect intended; perhaps this might be owing to their being too general. Particular enquiries, probably, may elicit information from some of your intelligent correspondents. With your leave then, I will here mention a few names, concerning which any intelligence will be very acceptable, not only to myself, but to the public at large. I shall make a few

few remarks upon them, which may serve to kindle in the minds of persons better informed than myself, a resolution of giving more ample and correct memoirs.

1. JAMES PIERCE, *Divine*.

This learned critic, and eminent controversialist, has been omitted, together with his coadjutor, HALLETT, in every biographical work that has fallen in my way. No two names stand higher in the class of biblical critics, nor any among what are called rational dissenters, and yet they have been strangely neglected. They were both settled at Exeter, at the head of a large and respectable congregation of presbyterians; and when Dr. Clarke kindled the controversy respecting the Trinity, they avowed the Arian hypothesis, which raised a violent disturbance among the dissenters in the west of England. Mr. Pierce commenced his literary career by a very able, and what is rather unusual in a polemical treatise, a very entertaining book, entitled "*A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenters*," which was first published in good Latin, and afterwards in English, 1717, in reply to Dr. Nicholls's "*Defence of the Church of England*." He also printed several single sermons and tracts, but his greatest work is his "*Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles*." I believe both he and Mr. Hallett were natives of Exeter, or its neighbourhood. Sure it is in the power of many now living, to gather some interesting facts relative to these able scholars, and though the information be but little, it is better to communicate that little to the public through the channel of a respectable work, than to suffer men of such merit to remain without any memorial.

2. BENJAMIN MARTIN, *Mathematician*.

A meagre notice is given of this extraordinary and indefatigable man in the last edition of the "*General Biographical Dictionary*," but no reader can be satisfied with it; we are left by it totally in the dark as to the birth-place, various settlements, and even family of this ingenious writer. He was at one time settled as a schoolmaster at Chichester, but from the circumstance of his afterwards becoming an itinerant lecturer in experimental philosophy, it seems that his school did not answer. He next set up as a mathematical instrument maker and optician in Fleet-street, where he failed. The catalogue of his writings is very numerous, and all of them are very respectable, but he certainly succeeded better upon philosophical than mathema-

tical subjects. The plan of his philosophical grammar is a very excellent one; though it is marked by too much pedantry. His "*Magazine of Arts and Sciences*," was a good work, and it excites astonishment and indignation to find that it dropped for want of encouragement. His "*Philological Library*," is a very judicious compendium, and extremely well fitted for the use of young persons, and those who have not the means of procuring many books. A new edition, with corrections and improvements, would doubtless be acceptable at present, especially as the book is become rather scarce. The same may be said of the "*Philosophical Grammar*," and some of the other productions of this industrious writer. I have been told that his "*Young Gentleman's and Lady's Philosophy*," which first appeared in his magazine, and was afterwards published in two volumes, owes much of its liveliness to his daughter, who polished the language, and selected the poetical passages which ornamented the work. If I am not mistaken, a son of Mr. Martin's is now living; if it should be so, I hope this sketch will fall in his way, and stimulate him to send the publisher of this magazine some information which may be made use of in drawing up a more satisfactory memoir of his father. The chief particulars desired are his birth place, names and profession of his parents, dates of birth, death, &c. place of his education, his different settlements, &c.

3. SAMUEL DUNN, *Mathematician*.

This gentleman was the contemporary, correspondent and friend of Benjamin Martin. He was a native of Crediton, in Devonshire, where he kept a respectable mathematical school for several years; but afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he was engaged in the same way. He was deeply versed in the science of calculation, and was a good practical astronomer; several reports of his observations being inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He was also the author of some separate treatises on mathematical subjects, and published an *Atlas* in folio which has been held in good estimation. He died in good circumstances, and left an estate of about thirty pounds a year, to support a mathematical school in his native town, the first master of which was appointed in 1793.

4. MARTIN MADAN, *Divine*.

This once very popular clergyman was brought up to the bar, and possessed extraordinary powers as an orator. He had a hand-

a handsome income arising from plantations in the West India Islands, on which account he never sought for, nor would accept any preferment in the church. In the former part of his life he was rather gay and dissipated, and the occasion of his conversion is said to have been this: Being one evening at a coffee house, with some companions who knew his talent for mimicry, they desired him to go and hear Mr. John Wesley, who was then about to preach some where in the neighbourhood, and then to return to exhibit his manner and discourse for their entertainment. Madan accordingly went with this intention, and just as he entered the place, the preacher named as his text "Prepare to meet your God," with a solemnity of accent which struck him with a seriousness that increased as the good man proceeded in exhorting his hearers to repentance. On his return to the coffee-house his acquaintance asked him whether he had taken off the old methodist, to which he answered "no gentlemen, but he has taken me off," and then left their company altogether. From that time Mr. Madan became an altered character; he frequented places of worship, and associated himself with serious people, at the instant persuasion of whom, he entered into holy orders, but was never settled in any particular cure till he became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, where he obtained an astonishing degree of celebrity. He himself subscribed largely towards erecting the chapel at this hospital, and when it was built, volunteered his services as the chaplain; nor did he ever receive a shilling for his attendance during the whole time that he officiated in that capacity. He continued to maintain his popularity as a preacher, without the smallest diminution, till the year 1780, when he unfortunately roused the public resentment against himself, by the publication of a work entitled "*Thelyphthora, or a treatise on Female Ruin*;" in which he became the earnest but weak advocate for polygamy. His intentions, it is said, were good, being no more than to oblige every seducer to marry the person he has injured, even though he should have a wife already living. A host of writers appeared against this modern Ochinus, some serious and some satirical. The most powerful, however, by far of all his antagonists, was the late ingenious Badcock, who, in his criticisms on *Thelyphthora* in the *Monthly Review*, completely demolished the cause of polygamy. In consequence

of this imprudent publication, Mr. Madan was under the necessity of withdrawing from his situation at the Lock Hospital, and never after resumed it. Some years afterwards, he published a more useful work, viz. "*the Text of Juvenal*," with a literal version, for young persons, in two volumes, 8vo. These books, with a collection of psalms and hymns for the use of the Lock Chapel, and a single sermon, are all that he ever published.

In his private character, Mr. Madan was a very excellent man; he was a good husband, an affectionate father, and a firm friend. He was of a very benevolent disposition, and his charities were extensive. No stain was ever affixed upon him, but that which he incurred in the manner just mentioned, and that surely may be pardoned when we consider his motives, and that the excellent Luther himself sanctioned the Landgrave of Hesse's marrying two wives.

All the persons here noticed, except Benjamin Martin, are entirely omitted in the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, which is also the case with a vast number of other eminent and extraordinary names, many of which, with remarks, will be brought forward in the next and following numbers.

J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS it would not have been very unreasonable to expect that a publication like yours, professedly friendly to liberty, should, in criticising a work of the same general tendency and spirit, have discovered something of the candour, and even the indulgence of sympathy. I am not sensible, however, that I owe any obligation of this nature, or that the work stands indebted for the slightest portion of "celebrity" it may have attained to the conductors of the *Monthly Magazine*; the last supplementary number of which contains remarks upon the "*History of the House of Brunswick*," affecting the moral, at least as much as the literary character of its author, and therefore demanding on his part some degree of animadversion.

With respect to the objections properly literary, I have nothing to say; the work is before the public, and to the public I cheerfully entrust the ultimate decision. But, I conceive myself most unjustly charged in two instances of a very different kind, by strong insinuation and implication

plication, at least; which is indeed infinitely the worst mode of preferring an accusation. 1st. It is said in confirmation of an opinion, which you are doubtless perfectly free to entertain, viz. that the characters of the history are often over-loaded, either with censure or encomium,—“William, Prince of Orange, is so great a favorite, that even the massacre at Glencoe is not suffered to *disturb his repose*.” This expression is so curious and obscure, that I think it difficult to ascertain its distinct meaning. If this means any thing to the purpose, it must import that I have admitted King William to be the author of the massacre at Glencoe; and yet, that I have represented it as no blemish in his character,—a serious allegation indeed! On the contrary, however, it is not only asserted, but fully proved in the history—that King William was grossly imposed upon in this business by two very artful and deep-designing men, Lord Breadalbin and Secretary Dalrymple. The massacre is every where spoken of in terms of the utmost abhorrence, and the king himself is freely blamed, not as an accomplice in the barbarity, for that would be infamous injustice; but for negligence in suffering himself to become the dupe of so execrable a design, and supineness in not punishing with sufficient severity the contrivers of it. The truth is, that Dalrymple was a man to whom the monarch, not to say the nation, owed in many respects such high obligation, that the king may on plausible ground be suspected of a secret wish of extending too far his mercy to the unmerciful. And to punish subordinate agents, while the principals were allowed, by a culpable lenity, to escape, would have reflected no honour on the justice of the government. But all this is mere suspicion; the villainy, however enormous, was perpetrated under the forms of law, by the king's own warrant surreptitiously obtained; and the declaimers upon this subject have never yet shewn that the king had it in his *power* to inflict that vengeance upon the parties concerned in this bloody business, which they load his memory with reproaches for withholding. The second allegation, is of a nature more immediately interesting; the charge is, that I have “*stained the pages of the History of the House of Brunswick, by an unbecoming and dangerous latitude of expression, or rather virulence of invective* ;” and this is explained to refer

to what you are pleased to stile “my decisive hostility against Mr. HASTINGS at the time that gentleman was under trial. Our opinion, say you, concerning the delinquency of Mr. H. is perfectly coincident with the opinion of Mr. BELSHAM, but nothing should have extorted it from us till a jury of peers, then sitting in judgment on the prisoner, had pronounced their verdict of acquittal or condemnation.” It is well known to the public that Major SCOTT has replied, no doubt with the full approbation of Mr. HASTINGS, in two very able pamphlets, to that part of the history which relates to India; and I have moreover before me at this time several letters of Major SCOTT, privately addressed to me on the same subject. It is material to my vindication to contrast his sentiments upon this point with yours, and this must be my apology for the apparent vanity of the quotation:—(Feb. 16, 1795,) “I do not say that you ought to have postponed the publication of your history of the present reign until the close of Mr. HASTINGS's trial; *far from it*, I think the miserable and almost hopeless state of England, unless some change in her policy shall take place, rendered your publication highly important indeed at this moment, and particularly your history of the American war. I trust that the public will reap benefit from it; but, sir, as the history of India makes a material part of your memoirs, it did behove you to exert your great abilities fairly and honestly, in order to obtain the best possible information.” Major SCOTT does, indeed, impeach, as he had unquestionably a right to do if he saw reason, the authority of the facts; but he elsewhere acknowledges, that if the facts themselves are admitted, every one must allow that the epithets are well applied. To this conclusion there is one, and probably only one exception; for, while you, gentlemen, profess to concur in opinion with me respecting the delinquency of Mr. HASTINGS in its fullest extent, your delicacy is shocked at my “virulence of invective.” Your counsel, had I been fortunate enough to have consulted you previous to the publication of the history, would doubtless have been “to lash no sort of vice,” but to make that pleasant and playful satirist my model,

“Whose sly, polite, insinuating stile,
Could please at court, and make Augustus smile.”

Yet viewing the political conduct of Mr.
HASTINGS

HASTINGS in the serious light I do, I should have thought myself at once mean and criminal to have suppressed the emotions of my indignation. Is this carrying the boldness of historic licence too far?

"So impudent, I own myself no knave;
So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave."

As to the period of publication, I can truly assert, that it never entered into my imagination to conceive that after nine years parliamentary investigation of the question, after pamphlets, speeches, and reports innumerable, had been circulated relative to it, that any thing I could say would, in the slightest degree, influence the judicial decision of the house of peers; or that a rule of discretion adapted to common cases could possibly be supposed to apply to this. *Your* opinion might indeed have carried great weight; it might become you, therefore, to be silent; and the cases you see are not analogous. I know not whether I ask too great a favor in requesting a place in your magazine for these remarks. As they relate not to my literary, but moral character, unjustly and ungenerously, *as I think*, attacked by you, I flatter myself they will not be rejected by persons entertaining such delicate notions of honor; and I dare venture to affirm, that as this is the first, so it will, in all probability, be the last and only time that I shall ever solicit for the privilege of admission. I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
*Bedford, Feb. 18, 1799. W. BELSHAM.**

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following piece of natural history has been thought by many of my friends so curious as to be worthy of

* We have inserted this letter entire, because we think that as far as concerns the *defensive* part of it, Mr. BELSHAM had a right to require it; and with respect to any mixture of contemptuous acrimony which was not essential to the argument, we less fear undergoing its effects, than the imputation of suppressing it through a consciousness of deserving it. Mr. BELSHAM's literary talents and exertions in the cause of liberty, cannot but command our esteem, whether it be returned or not. The general character and contents of our miscellany will, we trust, also secure for us that of the public, notwithstanding any individual expressions of resentment. EDITORS.

being communicated to the public. I therefore send it to you, that if you think it merits the notice of your readers, you may give it a place in your valuable miscellany:

About the middle of my garden stood an old plumb-tree, which had gone to decay, and lost most of its branches. As it produced little, if any fruit, and shaded the green-house, I ordered it to be cut down towards the end of the year 1793. The head and the root were cut off and burned, with a part of the trunk, the lower part of which, about eight or nine feet in length, lay on the ground all the winter.

In the spring of the year 1794, having occasion to make a boarded fence to screen the cucumber-bed, I ordered this old tree to be put in the ground as a post, merely to save the expence of a new one. As the spring advanced, I observed several leaves shoot forth toward the top of it, which I expected shortly to wither away: but they grew considerably in the summer; and the next spring, to my astonishment, they put forth again, and several blossoms appeared. In the course of that year these little shoots became vigorous branches, and the year following produced twelve or fourteen fine plumbs, much like a damson, but of a much larger size.

The body of the tree still appears old and decayed, but the branches have continued to grow more luxuriant than those of any other young tree in the garden. The last year it was full of blossoms; but the sharp north-east wind cut them all off. At this time there is the appearance of a fine bloom.

As this tree stands at the entrance from the garden into the burying-ground, it has often reminded me of the striking contrast, so finely illustrated in the book of Job, between "a tree cut down, of which there is hope," and the bodies of men, which, when once laid in the dust, "rise not till the heavens be no more." See Job xiv. 7—12.

I should be glad to be informed if any of your readers have ever met with an instance of renovation in a fruit-tree of a similar kind, and whether this fact may be applied to any practical use in gardening.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, your's,
Hackney, March 5, 1799. S. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INARTICULATE sounds are insufficient for the mutual communication of the knowledge and the desires of rational and social beings, such as men. Articulate language has been, therefore, invented. Even this is insufficient to commemorate the past, or to transmit information to those who are at a distance. Hence, among even the rudest nations, arises the use of moveable, material signs of thought, and of hieroglyphics, paintings, and sculptures.

Hieroglyphics were, in their first invention, simply painted or sculptured imitations of the objects of which the ideas were meant to be conveyed. To this class were almost immediately added other painted signs, expressive of the gestures, attitudes, and situations, in which different actions were respectively performed, and meant to communicate, by means of these representations, the notions of the actions themselves. Those figures which scantiness of idea, paucity of words, inaccuracy of conception, and ardour of sentiment, quickly introduced into speech, were to be expressed by a correspondent figurative use of the signs of hieroglyphic painting. Such seem to have been the three principal modifications under which hieroglyphics existed, after they were first enlarged into a system of permanent signs, and before they had yet begun to be, in any considerable degree, abbreviated for the ends of mysterious concealment, or quicker use.

In the progressive application of these hieroglyphic signs, they were gradually altered and abbreviated. Qualities, energies unconnected with external attitude or gesture, affirmations and all the varied transitions of thought, with those notions of generalization, in which the mind endeavours to combine into genera and species the individuals of nature, were necessarily to be marked in hieroglyphical writing by other contrivances than that of simply painting the object signified. As in speech, as in the alphabetical writing with which we are acquainted, innumerable abbreviations are, from time to time, almost unconsciously introduced by mere use alone, unassisted by any prospective plans of improvement; so would hieroglyphics, in a manner little dissimilar, be gradually abbreviated in the hands of the priests of India and Egypt, or of the merchants of Phœnicia. Other abbreviations were no doubt oc-

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casioned by the desire of priests employing these hieroglyphic signs to conceal what they recorded in them from the discovery of the vulgar. By all these means would the system of hieroglyphics be at length wrought into a curiously complex and artificial structure; just as spoken language that, at first, consisted but of the simple name and interjection, has been gradually reared into a complex fabric of parts of speech, declinable and indeclinable, of inflexions, numbers, modes, genders, comparisons, and forms of construction.

In this progress of abbreviation, it was natural that the attention, at least, of the more unlearned among those who made use of hieroglyphics, should be at length turned to think more of the relations between those painted signs of thought and articulate language, than of their relations to things. Adjectives, pronouns, all the indeclinable parts of speech, even very many verbs and nouns, representing things which were not susceptible of being painted, and which could scarcely be, by every understanding, even precisely and definitely understood, must in consequence of these circumstances have been denoted in hieroglyphic painting, by signs having, not a natural, but an arbitrary and positive connection with the things signified. While this connection arose, it was impossible that the attention of the writers and readers of these arbitrary signs should not be, in very many instances, fixed particularly upon the relation between the sound and the painted sign, and upon that almost alone. This was one grand step in the transition from the use of hieroglyphics to that of alphabetical writing. The conversion of metaphorical terms into simple ones, the difficulties arising from the attempt to express different spoken languages by the same common system of hieroglyphic signs, the merely technical variations and abbreviations of different writers, would all likewise contribute to separate, in the ideas of those by whom hieroglyphic writing was used—the greater part of the hieroglyphics, from the things they originally represented, and to leave them in association, merely with the vocal articulate signs denoting those things in speech.

After the alliance between sounds and hieroglyphic signs has come to be more regarded than the relation between these last signs and the things signified, new discoveries to direct continued abbreviation, are quickly made by the con-

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tinual comparison of the sounds with the signs. It is obviously perceived that the different articulate sounds are far from being equally numerous with the different syllables or words in any language; that, the complex articulate sounds of words and syllables, are susceptible of being analysed into a few, simple, primary, elementary sounds, the endlessly varied combinations of which, form all the infinite diversities of speech. Rude languages consist chiefly of monosyllabic words, or of words which, although long, are made up of syllables, having each separately, the powers of a word. In a language of this character, therefore, it is easily seen, that, there must be many among its monosyllabic words agreeing in sound. Nothing can be more natural after this has once been perceived, and after hieroglyphics have begun to be ordinarily referred to words in preference to things, than that it should be attempted farther to abbreviate these hieroglyphics, by ceasing to use more than one hieroglyphical sign to denote all those words or syllables which are the same in enunciation. By this new artifice of abbreviation, the number of the hieroglyphics necessary for ordinary use, is greatly diminished. This is another grand step in the progress toward the analysis of articulate sounds, and their written representatives into their ultimate and most general constituent principles. An exceedingly near approach is now made to actual alphabetical writing.

The very next remarkable change produces alphabetical writing. It is quickly perceived that syllables are susceptible of analysis into principles yet more simple and more general; and that by this new analysis of syllabic sounds, the number of the signs requisite to denote language in writing, may be infinitely diminished. Among those signs which are at this time in use, is found a certain number of which one has already been applied to every simple elementary sound in the language; for all the primary, simplest, and most general sounds are to be found subsisting as distinct separate words among the vast multitude of its monosyllables. The selection of those hieroglyphic signs which thus embrace in the words to which they are separately applicable, all the simple sounds—each different sound a different word—each different word having its peculiar sign; the rejection of all the rest out of the use of writing; the combination of these few primary signs in a manner corresponding to the combination of

the simple sounds in words and syllables, at last complete the invention of alphabetical writing, and hieroglyphics are no more.

These ideas concerning the use of hieroglyphics and their gradual transition into alphabetical writing, have long been mine. To have detailed that induction of facts on which they are respectively founded, would have been here unseasonably tedious. I was for a moment afraid that in the communication of them to the public, I had been anticipated by Sir George Staunton, in his account of the Embassy to China; but he has only thrown out some valuable hints concerning the manner in which hieroglyphic signs come to be first associated in the minds of those who use them rather with words than with things: I admire his work, as alike masterly in composition and rich in important and interesting information; but I cannot think that he has exhausted the subject of hieroglyphics. Perhaps my notions concerning them are good for very little.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1798.

R. H.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

[The following valuable article respecting an Island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately become a very interesting subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

(Concluded from page 121.)

THE city of Valetta is built on a peninsula, between these two posts. Between it and the sea is the celebrated castle of St. Elmo, accounted the chief fortification in the island; here it was where the Turks, (under Solymán himself, the same who had driven the knights from the Isle of Rhodes), lost so many men in their famous siege: they could not carry this fortress till the very last knight who defended it was slain. It is now far more impregnable than ever. Beyond Valetta, on the land side, lies what is called the Lower-Town, both it and Valetta being defended by fortifications which appear impregnable; and all of these are, notwithstanding, covered by other works of nearly equal importance, called Florian, from the name of the engineer who constructed them. This latter fortification, called also the Citadel, is, as well as St. Elmo,

Elmo, situated between the two ports; and although the front on the land-side is thought to be too extensive, it is reckoned one of the best and most perfect works which the art of defence affords. The access, both to Florian and the Lower Town, is mostly over precipices and steep rocks; besides which, Florian itself is completely overlooked by the city of Valetta, whose batteries effectually prohibit all approach to it. The works of Florian also, on the covered ways, are mined and countermined to a considerable extent; and as this citadel is the only point on which it is possible to direct an attack on Valetta from the land-side, it is easy to conceive what a number of obstacles must be surmounted ere an enemy could effect the reduction of the city: and after all, even if Florian were taken, it would be impossible to keep undisturbed possession of it, on account of its being commanded by Valetta, which must necessarily be besieged.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the Maltese, that their island is so difficult of approach, insomuch that (as the Chevalier Folard observed) 10 or 12,000 men are sufficient to hinder a descent, although 30,000 would barely suffice to defend the works alone (in the cities and other parts of the territory); which works, daily augmenting, consequently become weaker, and require more troops to defend them.

If a descent be once accomplished, the principal dependance of Malta will be in the works which encompass and defend the port. From what has been already observed, it is evident that nature designed the execution of each of these works, and that nothing has been neglected by art to improve her advantages. No country in the world, of such small extent, abounds with so many various works;—a thirst for fortification, carried almost to a pitch of extravagance (considering that they could never support a sufficient number of soldiers to maintain them) has constantly pervaded the Grand Masters and the whole order; yet these very works, if left defenceless, would, in case of an attack, only prove so many intrenchments for their enemies.—The whole territory of Malta is surrounded, as it were, with fortifications, mortars, and cannon. Of these last there is a vast number; in one place only, the great circumvallation, near Valetta, called *La Cotonera*, (from the name of the Grand Master who built it), there are upwards of 1500, of which 500 are of brass; yet the Maltese were continually purchasing or casting new

ones. All their ships and galleys likewise were well supplied with excellent artillery.

Indeed, it must raise the astonishment of a stranger to conceive how this nation has ever been able to execute such great and noble undertakings, than which nothing can be bolder, or wrought in a better style; at once simple and dreadful! These immense and truly masterly constructions are more like the works of a mighty and powerful people, than of so petty a state. To form, however, a proper idea of them, and give them all the admiration they deserve, it is absolutely necessary to see and observe them on the spot. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are trifles compared with the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. Valetta, in particular, is wonderfully strong, both by nature and art, and has certainly been planned in the finest situation imaginable, betwixt two of the finest harbours in the world. The artillery also which defends their coast is immense. Although the greater part of the works on the island have been constructed or repaired after the manner of Vauban, there are yet some remaining, which serve to evince the improvement which the art of fortification has undergone during the last 200 years.

The city of Valetta, properly so called, with the citadels of Florian and St. Elmo, require no more than about four or five thousand men for their defence. If the Maltese, from various causes, were compelled to abandon their other works for the defence of these places, it would be an easy matter for the enemy, being masters of the island and the sea, to block up the garrison by land, with a body not much superior in number; and by forming entrenchments, supported at each port, and out of the reach of the cannon, would at length force them to surrender merely for want of provisions.

In these forts there are exceedingly good and spacious magazines hewn in the rocks, sufficient to contain provisions, &c. for three years, and sheltered from all external annoyance; consequently the surrender of the forts can only depend on the quantity of provisions contained in the magazines.

Besides the cisterns which every inhabitant is obliged to have in his house, there are water-houses cut in the rocks, which, when filled, contain sufficiency of water for three years; it is kept very good, and used at all times. Little advantage would, therefore, be derived from cutting

cutting or destroying the aqueduct, which from near the other extremity of the island brings water into all the works of Valletta; as the winter rains, being from every where directed to the reservoir, will be found adequate to supply the deficiency.

From the superior excellence of its harbour, and its advantageous situation in the very centre of the Mediterranean, Malta seems as if especially ordained by nature to favour and protect commerce; and accordingly it is, and ever has been, an emporium and place of refreshment for all the European vessels which trade in the Mediterranean. It may, in fact, be considered as the key and bulwark of this sea and of the Levant; and, in the hands of the French, or any other maritime power, would certainly become very formidable. The utmost extent of the island is 12 miles in breadth, 20 in length, and nearly 60 in circumference. The population has been constantly increasing, ever since the establishment of the order there to this day; from 10 to 50 or 60, or, as some say, 90,000 souls, the islands of Goza and Cumino included.

Cumino, which is very small, and in sailing by it seems little else than a barren rock, contains some inhabitants; and, like Malta and Goza, produces the most exquisite oranges and melons, and like them is covered with citron-trees, date-trees, vines, &c. It derives its name from the cummin it produces, which grows apparently upon the very stones. Near it is a small uninhabited rock, called Cuminotto.

Goza* is the highest of the three islands, being discernible at sea at the distance of thirty miles. Most of the Maltese manufactures of cotton (stockings, coverlids, blankets, and other stuffs) are carried on in this island. The inhabitants are accounted more industrious than those of Malta, being almost entirely secluded from the world; and they here cultivate the sugar-cane successfully, though not in any considerable quantity†.

* Either Malta or Goza is supposed to be the celebrated island of Calypso, first called *Hyperia*, and afterwards *Ogygia*. According to fable, the Pheacians, giants of whom Homer speaks, were the first inhabitants of one or both of these islands. At present, however, they contain nothing that resembles the flattering pictures of them to be found in Homer and Fenelon.

† These islands have been famous for many ages for weaving cotton; as we find that Cicero, when pleading against Verres, governor of

Goza is about one-third as large as Malta: its capital, of the same name, is in the centre of the island, although the castle of Goza is on the sea-side. Goza is also remarkable for a wall, said to be of Phœnician or Carthaginian workmanship; for a quarry of alabaster, similar to that in Asia, and manufactured here, although with little taste or elegance; and also for the *fungus* rock. The natives of Goza, as well as the other islands, live principally on fish, fruits, and leguminous plants. The streight between Malta and Goza is about five miles in breadth; nearly in its centre stands the island of Cumino, which thus appears formed, as it were, for the defence of the streight. The breadth of the channel between Sicily and Malta is computed at from 40 to 80 miles, and between Africa and Malta at about 270.

The Phœnicians first settled in these islands, about 1500 years before the christian æra; and their colony here, in the sequel, became very flourishing. Seven or eight centuries afterwards, the Greeks, then masters of Sicily, reduced the island, and gave it the name of *Melitê*, (changed by the Romans to *Melitas*), on account of the excellent honey found here in abundance. At the end of about two centuries, the Carthaginians, whom the Greeks had suffered to establish themselves here, made themselves masters of it; and they lost it themselves to the Romans, on the destruction of Carthage. On the division of the Roman empire, it fell to the eastern part, and afterwards became alternately the prey of the Goths and Vandals. Belisarius drove them away in 533. The Saracens conquered it from the Greek emperors in 870, and lost it about 200 years afterwards to the Norman princes reigning in Sicily. It then passed into the hands of the Germans; and at length became subject, together with the kingdom of Sicily, to the Duke of Anjou, brother of Louis XI. Charles of Anjou yielded it up to the kings of Castile and Arragon, who frequently made a grant of it to their sons or favourites, or borrowed money upon it by way of pledge or mortgage. The inhabitants at length purchased their emancipation from this humiliating servitude, on condition that their island should become an unalienable fief of Sicily.

Sicily, inveighed against him, for having, among other extravagancies, procured a robe of cotton to be manufactured at Malta, at an exorbitant price, to present to some favourite female.

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Under this last title, Charles V. became possessor of it; and here he established the religious order of St. John of Jerusalem. The knights took possession of the island in 1530, under the grand master, *Villiers de L'isle Adam*, (having lost Rhodes a few years before); and remained proprietors, or sovereigns of it, till its late sudden and unexpected surrender to the French General *BUONAPARTE* *.

In testimony of the original concession of this island, the Grand Master was obliged every year to send a falcon to the King of Sicily, or his viceroy; and on every new succession, to swear allegiance to the Sicilian monarch, and to receive from his hands the investiture of these islands.

The Maltese nation has for many ages kept up the spirit for commerce and speculation of its Phœnician origin, together with the same sort of indifference for literature and the fine arts. Of late years, however, they have begun to cultivate the arts with some success; and they have now among them musicians, sculptors, and painters, not devoid of merit. About twenty years ago, one of the grand masters founded a museum, which was to be the property of the order: in this were some pictures and marble bas-reliefs, (Roman works) found in the country. They have since added to it a number of specimens of sculpture and medals found here, so that it is now full of curiosities and antiques; and the palace of the grand master abounds with paintings of the most famous Italian masters: his library also contains a number of manuscripts, rare editions, and beautiful designs. There is also a public library here, which is already of some consequence, and was daily increasing by the additions of the private collections of the knights, &c. †.

* The curious reader may find, in the works of the Abbe de Vertot, and in the *Modern Universal History*, interesting details relative to the famous siege in 1565, under Solymán, and the rest of their history.

† Some of the copper coins of the Phœnicians are still to be found here, which represent a female head, and the deities Orus, Isis, and Osiris, upon the reverse. Carthaginian coins have been also found here, with Punic inscriptions. The Romans, when in possession of this island, struck coins with Greek inscriptions on one side, and Latin on the reverse. In the museum are two monuments highly interesting and curious, on account of their antiquity, viz. two broken pieces of marble candlesticks, with Phœnician inscriptions upon the pedestals in perfect preserva-

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of EXPERIMENTS made to ascertain the phænomena of GALVANISM, by a committee of the physical and mathematical class of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France*.

THE report of these experiments, very properly, presents them, not in the order in which they were made; but, in a sort of classification, by means of which their general results are more easily to be understood.

The process for producing the very singular and extraordinary phænomena of Galvanism, is now well known to all the physiologists in Europe. It consists in effecting, by the use of the exciting apparatus, a mutual communication between any two points of contact, more or less distant from one another, in a system of nervous and muscular organs. The sphere of this mutual communication may be regarded as a complete circle, divided into two parts. That part of it which consists of the organs of the animal under the experiment may be called

tion. They have been translated as follows, by the Abbé Barthelemi:

“Abdassar and Afferemar, sons of Afferemar, son of Abdassar, have made this vow to our lord Melerat, titular God of Tyre: may he bless them, after having led them astray.”

The second inscription is in Greek:—
“Dionysius and Serapion, of the city of Tyre, sons of Serapion; to Hercules, surnamed Archegetes.”

These fragments were discovered in the Villa-Abela, at the bottom of the great harbour, where formerly a temple of Hercules stood, of which nothing now remains.—A marble statue of that hero has also been found here, which is highly valued at Malta: it is two feet in height, but has been injuriously handled by the sculptor who retouched it.—In the museum are a great number of vases, lamps, and lachrymatories, which are either Phœnician, or of the posterior ages, as they do not possess the elegance of the Grecian vases. It likewise contains a beautiful glass vase, found in the island, and exactly resembling those discovered at Pompeii; from which it is supposed to be Roman.—Among the Grecian coins, one has been found of the island of Goza itself; representing a head of Diana, with a crescent upon it, and on the reverse a soldier armed with a sword and buckler, in the very onset of attack.

* The members of the committee were Citizens Coulomb, Sabatier, Pelletan, Charles, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Guyton, and Hallé. Citizens Venturi, De Modene, and M. Humboldt, assisted in the experiment.

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the *animal arc*; that which is formed of the Galvanic instruments may be called the *excitatory arc*. The latter usually consists of more pieces than one, of which some are named *stays, braces, &c.* others, *communicators*, from their respective uses.

In his report of these experiments, the writer of it arranges his matter under these six heads: 1st. Results of the different combinations and dispositions of the parts of the *animal arc*. 2d. Account of what has been observed of the nature and the different dispositions of the *excitatory arc*. 3d. Circumstances not entering into the composition of the Galvanic circle, which, nevertheless, by their influence, modify, alter, or entirely prevent the success of the experiments. 4. Means proposed for varying, diminishing, or restoring the sensibility to Galvanism. 5th. Attempts to compare the phænomena of Galvanism with those of electricity. 6th. Additional experiments, performed by M. HUMBOLDT, in the presence of the members of the committee; which have a reference to several of the proofs stated in the foregoing articles.

I. To the number of twenty experiments were made on the ANIMAL ARC. The first seven of these were directed to ascertain the relations between the nerves and those muscles, over which they are distributed. In the last thirteen, the nerves were cut asunder, or subjected to ligatures; the section or ligature being always between the extremities of the arc. Nerves taken from different animals, or from different parts of the same animal, and joined in one and the same arc, were among the particular subjects of these experiments; as were also the solitary nerve, and the solitary muscle, included between the extremities of the *excitatory arc*. There were interposed too, in the course of these experiments, portions of nerves, and of muscles, distinct from those parts. And in some of the experiments, the animal was without the skin and the epidermis.

The following are the inferences which have been deduced from these experiments.

1. The animal arc may consist either of nerves and muscles together, or of nerves alone, without muscles.

2. Nerves are, therefore, the essential part of the animal arc; for the muscles are always more or less interested by the nerves; and are, consequently, in part, a nervous organ.

3. All the parts of the animal arc must

be either mutually continuous, or at least contiguous to one another. But even contiguity is sufficient to enable the Galvanic phænomena to take place.

4. The section or ligature of a nerve interrupts not the Galvanic phænomena, if the parts which are cut asunder, or bound up, still remain in close contiguity to one another.

5. No diversity of the parts forming the animal arc, though these be taken from different parts of the same animal, or even from different animals, will have power to impair its Galvanic susceptibility, provided only, that these parts be still mutually contiguous.

6. If the *integrity* or Galvanic susceptibility of the animal arc be suspended by the separation of any of its parts, to some distance from one another; it may be restored by the interposition of some substances, not of an animal nature, between the divided parts. Metallic substances are in particular fit for this use. But the mutual contiguity of all the substances entering into the composition of the arc, must ever be carefully preserved.

7. The muscular organs which indicate, by contraction, the presence of the Galvanic influence, are always those in which the nerves of a complete animal arc have their ultimate termination.

From this it follows, that the muscles affected by Galvanism are always those corresponding to that extremity of the arc which is the most remote from the origin of the nerves of which it is composed.

8. When all the nerves of the animal arc originate towards one of its extremities, then only those muscles which correspond with the opposite extremity are susceptible of Galvanic convulsions.

9. When an animal arc consists of more than one system of different nerves, which have all their origin about the middle of the arc, then will the muscles of these several systems of nerves be moved alike at both the extremities of the arc.

10. It seems likewise to appear, from a variety of these experiments, that the opinion of those is inadmissible, who ascribe the phænomena of Galvanism to the concurrence of two different and reciprocally corresponding influences, one belonging to the nerve, the other to the muscle, and who compare the relations between the nerve and the muscle, in these phænomena, to those between the interior and the exterior coating of the Leyden phial.

11. It appears, lastly, that the covering

ing of the epidermis; in the entire animal body, acts as an obstacle to the decisive display of the effects of Galvanism; and that, though from its extreme tenuity, it may not altogether prevent these effects, yet it cannot but very materially diminish them.

II. The **EXCITATORY ARC** is usually formed of three different pieces, made of different metals. Of these, one must be in contact with the nerve; the other must touch the muscle; and the third must form the mean of communication between these two. This arrangement, though not indispensably necessary, is at least the most convenient.

In respect to the **EXCITATORY ARC**, the committee examined, 1st. The application of metallic substances to form it: in respect to which they endeavoured to ascertain the number and the diversity of the pieces of metal, of which this arc may be composed; the metallic mixtures or alloys which are capable of being employed for this use; the particular degree of the friction of one metal upon another, which is favourable to the exhibition of the phenomena; the different states, in respect to Galvanism, of metals differently mineralized. 2dly, The effects of the use of carbonic substances in forming the excitatory arc. 3dly, The effects in the same formation, of bodies, which are either non-conductors, or else very imperfect conductors of electricity, such as jet, asphaltus, sulphur, amber, sealing-wax, diamond, &c. 4thly, The consequences of the interposition of water, and of substances moistened with water, between the different parts of the excitatory arc. In forming their excitatory arcs too they made themselves the chord of the arc, they introduced into it animal substances which had lost their vitality; they rubbed the supporters with the dry fingers, so as to mark them with nothing but the traces of the perspiration from the skin. They made, likewise, some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the relations between, on the one hand, the extent and magnitude of the surfaces of the parts composing the arc, and on the other, the effects produced by its energy. From their experiments they have also drawn some inferences concerning the relative efficiencies of the several constituent parts of the exciting arc. It is impossible for us here to relate in detail all this train of experiments. The following corollaries express the substance of those general truths, which their authors were led to infer from them.

1. The excitatory arc possesses the greatest power of Galvanism, when it is composed of at least three distinct pieces; each of a peculiar nature; the metals, water, and humid substances, carbonaceous matters, and animal substances, stripped of the epidermis, being the only materials out of which these pieces may be formed.

2. Nevertheless the excitatory arc appears to be not destitute of exciting energy, even when it consists but of one piece or of several pieces, all of one proper substance. In general it must be owned, identity of nature in the constituent pieces, and particularly in the supports forming the extremities of the arc, diminishes, in a very sensible manner, its Galvanic energy.

3. The slightest difference of nature induced upon the parts, whether by any feeble alloy, or by friction with extraneous substances, is, at any time, sufficient to communicate to the excitatory arc, that full power in which the identity of its composition may have made it defective.

4. As the animal arc is susceptible of being in part made up of metallic substances, or such others as are adapted to enter into the composition of the excitatory arc; so, on the other hand, the excitatory arc admits of being in part formed of those substances which are the proper components of the animal arc.

5. The energies of both the excitatory and the animal arcs, are alike suspended by the separation of their component parts, or at least by the separation of these parts to a certain distance.

6. Even the smallest degree of moisture is sufficient to join the parts of the excitatory arc, and to determine their effects upon the animal arc.

7. The influence of the state of the atmosphere, and of surrounding circumstances, upon the success of the experiments of Galvanism, is, consequently, very great. In order therefore to perform these experiments with due accuracy, the state of the hygrometer, and of other meteorological instruments, must be vigilantly inspected, during their progress; and the influence of the persons making the experiment upon the sphere within which it is made, must, likewise, be carefully attended to.

8. The experiments which were made to ascertain the nature of the animal arc, together with those made upon the excitatory arc, with a view to the comparison of the effects of the flesh of animals, with

with or without the epidermis, and of the different effects of this epidermis, when it is wet and when it is dry, appear to suggest to us, that the epidermis is one of those substances which diminish or interrupt the efficacy of the excitatory arc. The epidermis is, as well as the hairs and bristles of animal bodies, among the number of those substances which deserve the appellation of *idio-electrics*.

9. Examine the substances which are fit for the formation of the excitatory arc, and you will find that the greater part of those which have been successfully put to this use are substances capable of acting as conductors of the electrical fluid; but that the substances which interrupt the operation of Galvanism are generally such as are well known also to resist the transmission of electricity.

10. Lastly, it appears, that the Galvanic energy depends, not only upon the nature and arrangement of the component parts of the excitatory arc, but on their extent too, and on the magnitudes of their transmitting surfaces.

III. The committee appear to have used no less care and discernment in experiments upon those circumstances, which though different from the structure of the Galvanic circle and its two constituent arcs, have, however, a *decisive influence upon the exhibition of the phenomena of Galvanism*. Some curious observations were made on the differences in the state of the parts exposed to the Galvanic action. It was ascertained, that, frogs fresh from the ditches, did by no means exhibit the same phenomena as those which had been during some days preserved in the house; nor did the limbs of animals, when recently stripped of the skin, present the same appearances as after they had been subjected to a variety of Galvanic experiments; nor were the same effects to be produced upon the parts of animal bodies, which, after a certain number of trials, had been left for a while at rest, and then taken up again, as upon those which had been subjected to one continued train of experiments. The committee next examined the variations in the success of the experiments upon a strong lively frog, which may be produced by varying the mode in which the *communicator* is carried from the one *supporter* to the other: when the *communicator* is brought into contact with the *supporter*, or is withdrawn from actual contact with it; when the *communicator* is brought slowly, or when it is brought rapidly, into contact with the *supporter*; the effects are nearly the same:

and a smart convulsion is, in all these cases, produced at the moment of the commencement of the mutual contact, or of its cessation. But, when the frog is fatigued, the effects are different. These successive experiments likewise affect the results of one another, by means even of their succession solely. And they are also naturally subject to be influenced by the nature of the media, amidst which they are performed; such as common air, water, an electrical atmosphere. The following are the inferences which have been deduced from this class of these experiments.

1. In many cases the Galvanic energy is excited by exercise, is exhausted by continued motion, is renovated by rest.

2. The multiplicity of the causes by which the experiments of Galvanism are liable to be influenced to success or failure, is so great, that we cannot, as yet, be too cautious in either rejecting or believing these accounts which we hear, of the success of any such experiments; unless when we are able accurately to appreciate all the influencing circumstances.

3. This is remarkably confirmed by a fact, which the committee have related in their paper, and which respects the continuation of the Galvanic spasm.

The *communicator* being supported by the hand, and resting, seemingly, without change of position, still upon the same point of contact, there is known to take place a real change in the Galvanic contact; although the *communicator* have remained thus apparently motionless.

From this, it may be farther inferred, that the smallest possible change in the relative situations of the parts of the Galvanic circle and the excitatory arc, is capable of producing an effect upon the susceptible animal, and of occasioning mistakes in regard to the success of the experiment, if the utmost care be not taken to notice and estimate every variation that can happen.

4. The truth of the foregoing proposition is farther confirmed, by the experiments upon the manner in which the Galvanic movements are affected by the advancing or the withdrawing of the *communicator*. For these experiments fully evince the necessity for the most vigilant observation of every moment in the process of an experiment, not only collectively, but in their succession, and at the different periods of the operation.

5. It should seem that there are, in the formation of the excitatory arc, independently of its modes of acting in the Galvanic

vanic operations, certain enervating, and certain exciting dispositions; of which, some not only augment or diminish the energy in the present instance, but, besides, dispose the animal to a greater or a smaller susceptibility, under subsequent experiments.

6. In order to accuracy of experiment, and to the correct ascertaining of the effects of an experiment, it is of great importance to know the precise state of the animal, the manner in which it has been preserved and sustained to the present moment, the state of the atmosphere, particularly as it is indicated by the hygrometer, by the barometer, the thermometer, and the electrometer.

7. It were to be wished, that in making a statement of experiments of different sorts these should be arranged in the order of their efficacy, and that there might thus be formed a *Galvanic scale*, which should help us to determine the precise degree of the Galvanic susceptibility of any animal in this or that particular state or position, should direct us in subjecting every such animal only to experiments suitable to its particular susceptibility; should enable us to estimate, from the *efficacy* or *inefficacy* of our experiments, the Galvanic value of the circumstances in which we every day find ourselves, and should enable us to judge when the success or miscarriage of an experiment can afford room for certain conclusions absolutely negative or affirmative.

IV. In their experiments upon the means of VARYING, DIMINISHING, and RENEWING the SUSCEPTIBILITY of animal bodies to the influence of Galvanism, the committee examined, 1st, the influence of electricity upon that susceptibility; 2. the effects of the muscular organs, and of certain liquors, such as alcohol, the oxygenated muriatic acid, the solutions of potash and opium, upon the Galvanic properties; 3. and at the medical school of Paris they made a number of experiments, in order to ascertain what new modifications the Galvanic energy undergoes in various cases of suffocation or asphyxia. These last-mentioned experiments were made upon hot-blooded animals, of which some were reduced into the state of asphyxia by submersion, some by strangulation, some by the action of gases, while others were killed *in vacuo* by the discharge of the electric spark. In that suffocation which was produced by sulphurated hydrogenous gas, by carbonic vapours, and by submersion in which the animal was suspended by the hinder feet,

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the Galvanic susceptibility was entirely destroyed. The Galvanic susceptibility was only suspended by suffocation produced by the pure carbonic acid confined under mercury. It was diminished, but not destroyed, in those cases of suffocation, which were occasioned by sulphurated hydrogenous gas that had lost a portion of its sulphur, by gas ammoniac, gas azote, or such gases as had been exhausted of their pure air by respiration; and the same thing was found to take place in animals which had perished by total submersion. But the Galvanic susceptibility survived unaltered in suffocations brought on by submersion in mercury, by pure hydrogenous gas, by carbonated hydrogenous gas, by oxygenated muriatic acid, by sulphureous acid; as also when the suffocation was occasioned by strangulation, by the abstraction of the air in the air-pump, or by the discharges from an electrical battery. The results of the experiments at the medical school suggested the following reflections:

1. Though it be true that all cases of suffocation resemble one another in the privation of respirable air, and in the suspensions of the functions of respiration, and of the circulation of the blood; yet, in their other circumstances, they are subject to great differences, arising from diversity of nature in the substances by which they are occasioned.

2. Of these causes, some appear to act with a more thorough efficacy, penetrating at once all parts of the nervous and muscular systems. Others again seem to act but superficially, producing only pulmonary asphyxia, with its immediate effects.

3. One of the most remarkable changes not confined to the organs of respiration, consists in the alterations produced on the Galvanic susceptibility. In that respect the various cases of asphyxia differ greatly one from another.

4. The state of the irritability of the muscles, when examined by means of bodies, the mechanical action of which causes the muscles to contract by irritating them, is far from always corresponding to the state of their Galvanic susceptibility.

5. Lastly, the causes of suffocation or asphyxia, do not act upon all parts of the muscular system in the same manner. But the heart is very often found in a state extremely different from that of the other muscles.

V. The comparison between the phenomena of GALVANISM and those of ELECTRICITY.

B b

ELECTRI-

ELECTRICITY is perhaps one of the most interesting objects of attention in the whole body of animal physiology. It is well known that GALVANI was accidentally led to his discovery by observing the motions of some frogs, at a certain distance from an electrical machine discharging sparks. The committee from the institute made, therefore, some attempts to ascertain the relations between electricity and Galvanism. Having first paid due attention to the susceptibility of animals toward the influence of electricity, they then sought to discover to what precise degree animals divested of the natural covering of the epidermis were liable to be affected by the variations of the electrical fluid in the atmosphere around them. Next, comparing the susceptibility of electricity with the susceptibility of Galvanism, they perceived that quantities of the electrical fluid, such as are still capable of being very accurately measured by the electrometer, are, however, often too weak to act upon a frog that retains the most perfect sensibility to all the energy of Galvanism. The members of the committee purpose to prosecute farther their experiments upon this part of the subject.

VI. The following are the general results of the experiments made by M. HUMBOLDT in the presence of the committee :

1. There is no truth in the assertion of certain physiologists, that the experiments of Galvanism fail when tried upon the heart and those other muscles of which the contractions depend not upon volition. For these organs have been found to be actually subject to the influence of Galvanism.

2. The effects of Galvanism are liable to be interrupted by the constriction of a nerve, whenever both the nerve and the constricting ligature are enveloped in the flesh of the animal body.

3. The powers of the exciting arc may be renovated or destroyed, even though its supporters remain the same, and although the extremities of the arc be unchanged. Only the relations of the intermediate matters require to be altered.

4. There are atmospheres of Galvanism.

5. There are substances which, though in an eminent manner conductors of electricity, yet interrupt the motions of Galvanism.

M. HUMBOLDT had performed also other experiments, which, when he attempted to repeat them before the committee, could not be brought to succeed, on account, as was supposed, of the season of the year.

Such are the principal results of this very valuable train of experiments upon Galvanism. It is easy to discern, that they have only opened up, for a few paces farther, a path, of which there remains yet very much to be explored, and which promises discoveries the most interesting and important to the philosopher and the physician.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. MITCHILL'S SECOND LETTER,

(See p. 108 of our last Number.)

MY DEAR MADAM,

YOU are candid enough to assure me, and a number of our friends, "that you felt a considerable share of pride for the female sex, after perusing a little note to Miss —, of last November, in Mess. Swords's Magazine, and, as they say, ascribed to me." I believe the leading sentiment there advanced is true, that *women have always and uniformly obviated and extinguished pestilence by more rational and successful means than the men have followed.* This is owing, as you observe, to the use of *alkaline substances* in a great variety of their domestic operations.

In addition to what is there brought to notice, you observe, "that the modern fashion of discarding all smelling-bottles, and other applications to the nostrils, on the advice of certain of our distinguished men, must be adopted with limitation: for, however useless it may be to employ *thieves'-vinegar, rue, camphor*, and other things of those kinds, it certainly cannot be improper; it may be advantageous to the ladies to comfort themselves with a little *spirit of sal ammoniac, a phial of hartshorn, and some volatile salts*, in times of general sickness." Why, certainly, madam, you are right in your remark. You see in this instance the old established custom is a good one, and ought not to be discontinued. It is cruel and injurious in the men to deprive you *at all* of these wholesome precautions; but to do so under pretence of long observation or experience of their inutility is a great deal worse. If it should ever be your misfortune to inhabit a place where a sickly air prevails, you may safely and truly advise your female friends to persist in the use of these agreeable and reviving odours: they are *preventives* and *antidotes*, and act by neutralizing the acid vapours of pestilence which enter your nostrils, and assail your life. Do not mind, therefore, those

would-be philosophers, who are so ready with their advice on all occasions. I assure you, I had rather side with you than with them; and when I am with you, I shall consider myself quite out of harm's way.

You say, "that if the principle laid down in the letter referred to, is just, then it follows, that *pot-ash cakes* should be good for children; for pot-ash, as well as volatile salts, is an alkali. It will prevent the mischievous effects of an acid upon their stomachs, and calm the disorders to which their little bowels are subject." There again you are right: that sort of bread is, indeed, good for them. Do you not see, where the experiment is fairly made, how fat and hearty they grow by eating cakes tinged a little with that excellent material. If it would not divulge too much of a secret in the practice of physic, I would tell you, that this very thing *pot-ash*, which women have so great a duration of time mingled with their cakes, is a grand remedy in various disorders of the alimentary canal to which infants are subjected. But I hope you will not give them all to your children; on the other hand, bring them on the table in the evening; for I declare, that, next to your engaging manners and conversation, few things can give a more agreeable relish to the tea, when I have the honour to sip it with you, than good *pot-ash cake*.

It is enquired by you further—Oh, dear! how minute you are!—"Whether, as acids corrode and destroy the teeth of certain ladies of our acquaintance, *alkaline washes* and *powders* would not be good for them?" To be sure they would; and you may now understand, that if *foot* or *fine ashes* have ever been beneficial as dentifrices, it is by virtue of the alkaline matter with which they abound. The former contains *ammoniac*, and the latter *pot-ash*; and these are the active ingredients in both. A weak solution of pearl-ash in water is better than either, being more efficacious, as well as more neat and convenient. The mouths of many persons are manufactories of such acids as eat away the teeth, and give a pestilential taint to their breath. How unclean and odious is this septic venom! and yet it is wholly destructible by alkalies. It at once afflicts and disgusts me to witness the consequences of that neglect with which these handy and simple applications are treated.

Then you beg me to inform you—I cannot proceed any further at present; for you ought to recollect, that, as much as I delight in obeying your commands,

I must attend a little to the business of the legislature. We have in hand the nuisance-bill for the city of New-York; and I wish it was in our power to *alkalize every foul thing there*. You must, therefore, give me credit for my condescension in thus vouchsafing, while I have the great affairs of the state to engage me, to answer your questions about *smelling-bottles*, *ginger-bread*, and *tooth-washes*.

The weather is dreadfully cold, and my fingers are almost benumbed; though they are still flexible enough to guide the pen while I assure you that, &c. &c.

SAM. L. MITCHILL.

Albany, Feb. 3, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of Professor Eickhorn's "*Introduction to the Old Testament*," given in the Appendix to the 23d volume of the Monthly Review enlarged (from May to August, 1797) is so interesting, that many persons unacquainted with the German language must be desirous, I imagine, of seeing a translation of that very important work.

I take the liberty of asking, through the channel of the Monthly Magazine, Whether a translation of the whole, or of any detached parts, is now in hand?

It seems to be, by such sort of criticism as this work contains, that the petulant objections of unbelievers on the one hand, and the orthodoxy, as it is called, of churchmen on the other, is to be corrected, and we are at length to make some nearer approaches to truth.

If the following passage, inserted in the Review, should be enlarged upon and elucidated in the work, a translation would probably be a valuable acquisition, as a detached part.

"Certainly thinking men would have reconciled themselves to these important monuments of human intellect, if but one expounder of their contents, if but one defender of their importance, had arisen, to shew that the greater part of this miraculous and of this supernatural, is not to be found in the books themselves, but has resulted from misunderstanding;—from ignorance of language;—from inattention to the mode of thought and expression, which characterizes these in common with the other earliest productions of literature;—from misapprehension of the spirit of the East;—or from impotence of sympathy with the *childhood of intellect*, so as to view all things through a similar medium of imagination."

Your's, &c.

M. C.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Concluded from Page 129.)

BOSTON, for the most part, is airy and pleasantly situated; but many of the streets in the old and central parts of the town are very narrow and ill paved; neither is sufficient attention paid to the cleanliness of the streets. The buildings are heavy, antique, and incommodious; but the major part of those in the more elevated situations display considerable taste and elegance. The governor's house, formerly the residence of Mr. Adams [since elected president], Mr. Phillips's, Mr. Rogers's, and some others, are very handsome modern edifices, many of which, from the steep ascent of the streets, are so elevated as to command at one view a prospect of the whole town. It is, on the whole, by far the most irregular, and has received the fewest improvements, of any capital in the United States. The Exchange and Coffee-house are merely nominal, the latter being inferior to the lowest description of ale-house, while the merchants meet and transact their business in the open, dirty street. From their naturally enterprising and liberal spirit, it is matter of astonishment that a coffee-house has not been erected here, after the manner of the useful and elegant one at New-York; I entertain little doubt, however, that this and other improvements will be soon realized among so commercial a people.

Here are commodious docks, containing a great quantity of shipping, and conveniently situated near the merchants' stores or warehouses, for the purposes of lading or unlading; but the port does not equal that of New-York, either in beauty, convenience of situation, or extent of traffic. I was credibly informed, that the trade of Boston is in a manner stationary, and has not increased in proportion to the other principal sea-port towns in the Union. This, which I think much to their credit, may in some measure be accounted for, from their greater solidity of character in conducting business; whilst innumerable mischiefs have resulted from the extensive speculations too frequently occurring among the more ardent people of the south. I must likewise add, that Boston possesses one very distinguished advantage, which is a material consideration to the trading part of a community, as also to persons desirous of emigrating, namely, that processes of law and recovery of debts are obtained there more easily and speedily than in most other places.

Markets are exceedingly well and plentifully supplied: fish and poultry may be had in abundance; and, from the climate being more favourable to good pasture, this state far excels the southern, or even midland ones, in all kinds of butchers' meat. Vegetables, however, are neither so good nor so cheap in this, nor, indeed, in any part of the United States, as might be expected from the low price of land, and other advantages: but this arises from a neglect of bestowing proper culture on the soil, and leaving nature too much to its own unassisted efforts. The same inattention and defect is discoverable in their fruits. Soil and situation do every thing; the choicest fruits in some parts growing luxuriously by the roadside; but from a want of the usual methods of improving them by horticulture, their fine flavour is lost; and their peaches and other delicious fruits, though apparently natural to the country, will not stand the test of comparison with similar productions in England.

The negroes in Boston, compared with those in the more southern towns, are very few in number, the menial servants being mostly white people. This is no trifling consideration to an European, unaccustomed to their hue and features, and the more disagreeable effluvia exhaling from their bodies. Yet, to do justice to the blacks, I never found any instances among them of impertinent or disobliging behaviour. The police of this town is well regulated; disorderly houses and flagrant breaches of the public peace being rarely met with or taking place. The number of inhabitants is computed at about 32,000.

At the short distance of three miles from hence is the pleasantly situated, and not inconsiderable town of Cambridge, famous for its college, where a number of students are educated much in the manner of the English universities. In this neighbourhood are the country-seats of many of the opulent merchants, who have spared no expence to diversify and improve the rich scenery furnished by the hand of nature.

Coaches stand for hire in the principal streets of Boston; a very useful convenience, which has not yet been established in the larger towns of New York and Philadelphia. A regular, handsome, and well managed theatre, with some able performers, meet with due encouragement from the inhabitants. This, with assemblies, concerts, and promenades, constitute the chief of their recreations and

and diversions: hither, as in other places, resort the Boston fair, who, in beauty of complexion and feature, are justly acknowledged to excel all others on the continent.

Considering the capital of Massachusetts in the aggregate, I prefer it, as a place of residence, to any other town or city I have visited on that side of the Atlantic; for while it possesses neither the beauty nor the regularity of Philadelphia, nor the elegant buildings and delightful picturesque scenery to be found about New York, you have, to compensate for these defects, people of your own colour to attend on you, are but little pestered with musquitoes and other vermin; nor is the scorching heat of summer felt so intensely; and, above all, it has hitherto been much less afflicted with that baneful and infectious autumnal fever, which of late years, in both the other places, more particularly in the former, has made such terrible ravages.

On my return to New York, leaving the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which in general had the appearance of being well settled and in good cultivation, I arrived, after a tedious journey, from the badness of the roads, at the town of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut. This is not a place of any considerable magnitude, neither does it exhibit the appearance of recent improvement: it stands, however, in a pleasant and well sheltered situation, and has an excellent inn, with good accommodations. The landlord is Colonel Brown, a very public spirited and useful citizen. It appears singular to an Englishman on a tour through the United States to find the host, in many, even the most ordinary houses of entertainment, a *ci-devant* general or colonel, &c. These titles are not assumed, but were really possessed by the parties in the revolutionary war: and, indeed, they are not a little proud of them; for I have remarked, that on neglecting these appellations, the same alacrity has not been shewn, as when their full title, or rather, one exceeding it, was given them.

In this part of New England, the observance of the sabbath and religious duties is rigidly adhered to, neither public nor private travelling being allowed on that day; and it is considered as in some measure disreputable to neglect attendance on public worship. This strict observance of the Sunday is, however, chiefly confined to the state of Connecticut, as it does not extend generally even through

the New England states. In many parts of the latter, but more particularly in the midland and southern provinces of the United States, irreligion, with its usual attendant, immorality, seem to be advancing with hasty strides, more especially among the rising generation.

Proceeding on my journey from Norwich to Hertford, the capital of this state [Connecticut], distant about forty miles, I remarked in general a fertile soil and large farms, breeding great numbers of cattle, with a few very pretty villages interspersed. Stopping at one of these to dine, and having received the usual salutation, not less prevalent, than unmannerly, not to say impertinent, among the inhabitants of New England, of, "Sir, I perceive you are from the old country?—where are you going?—what is your business?" &c. &c. I was requested by my good landlady to walk into an adjoining room, to act the part of an interpreter to a country-woman of mine, who a few days before had landed at Boston. Fortunately for my good hostess we were both *literally* from the same county, otherwise none of us would probably have been the wiser; for this woman, with her four children, I found, had just arrived from Lancashire in search of her husband, who had written for her, having settled here advantageously; but she spoke the provincial dialect so very broad and coarse, that very few of her words were intelligible. Having explained the language of the Lancashire woman to my inquisitive landlady, she was desirous of knowing why, both coming from England, we should talk so differently? The reason why this appeared so very singular to my hostess was, that, considering the vast difference in extent of country in the United States, the English language is spoke there very plain, and what is yet more surprising, in general, pretty grammatically.

Hertford, the capital of this state, is a populous and well built town; the streets are spacious and regular; it enjoys a considerable trade, which will no doubt increase rather than otherwise, if we consider its advantageous position, on a fine navigable river, and lying in a line directly central with New York and Boston; it is likewise, from its situation, the grand mart to the capital of the state of Vermont. From hence to Newhaven, which is in the same state, about thirty miles distant, the country appeared more settled than any I had yet seen on the continent. We passed along the banks of the

the Connecticut river, through many small towns and villages, whose inhabitants were chiefly occupied in barrelling ships' provisions, great quantities of which are annually sent down from thence to New York, and so to the West India Islands.

Ship-building is another lucrative and considerable branch of trade in this district. Much fine timber grows adjacent to the river, which enables the inhabitants to build at an easy and cheap rate vessels of many tons burthen: these are mostly chartered or sold to the New York merchants. The oak timber they use for the purpose just mentioned, is neither so firm nor so lasting as that used in England, the common calculation of a ship's durability not exceeding eight or nine years; but there is a sort, which they distinguish by the name of live oak, found in many parts of Vermont, that is considered as equally, if not more stout and durable than any used in Europe.

Newhaven is a large town, irregularly built, but airy and spacious, containing many handsome houses in the rural style, with gardens annexed to them. Many families resort thither from various parts, on account of its beauty and healthfulness; preferring this place as their seat of retirement, and chusing to enjoy here the emoluments derived from a life of industry. This town is also famous for a handsome and extensive college, with professors and tutors, for the education of youth in every branch of science: it is, moreover, under excellent regulations. This public seminary is in great repute on the continent; many of the American youth resorting to it from different parts of the southern countries, upwards of 500 miles distant. A number of packet-boats, every suitable tide, sail from hence to New York.

As I learned, from good authority, that nothing very striking or interesting was to be expected in the route by land, and as the roads were also very indifferent, I thought it right to take my passage by the above conveyance; and this, in fact, concluded my month's tour through a great part of the New England states, justly accounted the best settled country, with the most steady and best informed inhabitants in the Union; yet truth obliges me to add, that I could not help discovering amongst them in general a keenness nearly approximating to dishonesty, together with an uncommon passion for gambling, and a strong predominating spirit for airy speculations, in preference to substantial, regular, well conducted commerce.

These, Mr. EDITOR, are a few of my cursory, but impartial remarks, containing some little information relative to the extensive territory of the United States of America; which, from various favourable circumstances and events, but chiefly from its enlightened spirit of universal toleration, will, in all probability, at some future, perhaps not very remote period, become highly prominent in arts and sciences, wealth and power! Well might the comprehensive mind of Dr. Franklin, in his last moments, exclaim, "Could I but a century hence revisit thee, my country, and take one view of thy improvements and prosperity!" The scene of life closed upon him, ere he could collect sufficient strength to complete the sentence!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, 1798.

W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

OF the late revolution of Lucknow I can give you very little account beyond a few of the most public events. The negotiations were carried on with such profound secrecy, that it is probable they were not even known to the whole of the governor general's family.

Asoph ul Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and vizier of the empire, died on the 22d September 1797, at Lucknow, his capital. He was immediately succeeded by Vizier Ali Khan his son, without any sort of opposition, and with the consent of Mr. Lumden, the company's minister, at his court. Mr. Lumden's conduct met with the approbation of government, and the ascension of Vizier Ali Khan was proclaimed by a royal salute from the ramparts of Fort-William.

Vizier Ali Khan was a boy about seventeen years of age; his birth was thought spurious by many; but the late nabob constantly avowed him as his son and successor, and he was uniformly acknowledged as such by every governor, governor-general, or commander in chief, who had visited Lucknow; among whom were Mr. Hastings, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Robert Abercrombie, Sir John Shore, &c. &c.

What happened in the interval, or gave occasion for the journey, is unknown; but Sir John Shore, governor-general, and Sir Alured Clarke, commander in chief, left Calcutta in November, attended by their respective suites, and proceeded by dawk (that is by post) to Banaras.

paras. Having halted a short time and collected a body of troops, they moved on to Suanpore, a town belonging to the company, on the nabob's frontier, and within six days journey of Lucknow: here Vizier Ali was expected to come and meet them; he did not come however; negotiations went on, more troops were assembled, and a long delay took place; at length the British chiefs proceeded, and were met about three days march from Lucknow by Vizier Ali. The interview appeared of the most cordial nature, full of professions of mutual friendship and esteem. The whole party entered the metropolis on the 22d of December, and had houses assigned them by Vizier Ali: the army encamped in the vicinity of the town, and amounted to about six thousand men, his majesty's 78th regiment, near twelve hundred strong, forming part of it.

On the 20th December, the whole of the troops at this place marched, and on the 27th arrived at the grand military station of Cawnpore, where we formed one army with the troops there under the command of major general Sir James Craig. The whole was ordered to be in readiness to move on the firing of two signal guns; in the mean time every thing wore a peaceful aspect at Lucknow; nothing obviously at least going forward but reciprocal visits and entertainments.

Notwithstanding this, at twelve o'clock at noon of the 9th January, 1798, the two signal guns were fired, and Sir James Craig, having before thrown an admirable bridge of boats across the Ganges, marched directly to Lucknow, distant fifty miles, with one regiment of European infantry, a thousand strong: one regiment of native infantry, two thousand strong; one regiment and two troops of cavalry, and two complete companies of European artillery, with the full proportion of ordnance. Other troops had also been ordered in from other quarters, so that with those that followed from Cawnpore, on the 19th, there was assembled at Lucknow a British army of not less than fourteen thousand men, by far the largest and best appointed that had ever been seen on this side of India.

News were soon after brought to Cawnpore, where I remained with general Stuart, that Sir John Shore having had intimation that Vizier Ali Khan had laid a plan for assassinating him and all the British gentlemen in the city, he and every man, woman, and child, of that nation, fled from it on the night of the 8th January, with the utmost precipi-

itation and joined the army of Sir Alured in its neighbourhood. Nothing could exceed the consternation of Vizier Ali Khan when this event was reported to him next morning. He immediately repaired to the governor, almost unattended, professed the greatest concern and surprize, protested his innocence and ignorance, and declared the whole to be an infamous contrivance of his enemies calculated to ruin him.

He intreated, or rather implored, Sir John to banish his apprehensions, and to remove the intolerable anguish of his mind, by returning to his habitation. The governor was inflexible; he then went back to the city, ordered his camp equipage; and with his grandmother, the wife of the illustrious Sujah Dowlah, and mother of the late nabob, a woman of high family and boundless ambition, a few confidential friends and servants, in all a retinue of about two hundred persons, he returned and pitched his tents within three hundred yards of the camp of the commander in chief, thus evincing that at least he was unsuspicious of treachery. He never had any army at Lucknow, that could be discovered by ordinary observers: many battalions he had, 'tis true, scattered throughout his dominions, but it does not appear there was ever one of them ordered to approach the capital. Meanwhile, we who remained at Cawnpore, were continued under the orders of those signal guns, and the duties of the camp at Lucknow were conducted with as much vigilance and punctuality as may be supposed to have been that of his royal highness the Duke of York, when he every instant expected to be assaulted by the Sans-Culottes.

I may just here by the way observe, for your information, that the company's troops at the two stations of Cawnpore and Futty-ghurr are subsidiary, in the pay and in the service of the nabob of Oude, to any part of whose dominions they are obliged to move on his requisition. I did not hear he had made any requisition for their marching to Lucknow at this time. Vizier Ali paid daily visits to Sir John, and no alteration was perceived in the courtesy of the manner with which he was received and treated, from what had been customary. Negotiations were said to be going on, all difficulties removed, and confidence restored, and every succeeding day we expected to hear that Sir John was going to return to Calcutta, and that the camp would be broken up.

We

We were all totally disappointed; no man even entertained a suspicion of what was actually going forward. That the negotiation to which I allude had the merit of secrecy cannot be denied, but whether it had any other merit it might be presumptuous in me to determine; time will shew.

On the 19th January, at sun rise, we were infinitely surprised by the firing of a royal salute; on enquiry, we learnt it was to proclaim Saadut Ali Khan, nabob of Oude. Saadut Ali Khan is the son of Sujah Dowlah, and brother of the late Asoph ul Dowlah; his father designed him for rule, but on his death he was disappointed by the primogeniture of his brother, aided by the intrigues of his mother; and failing in an attempt to assassinate Asoph, he was obliged to abandon his country and live a vagrant in Hindostan for several years. At length our government interposing, obtained his pardon and a handsome pension, and allowed him a residence in the vicinity of Banaras.

Negotiations had all this while been carrying on between him and Sir John Shore: he came up post incog. from Banaras to Cawnpore, where general Stuart was instructed to receive him with all the honours due to a sovereign prince.

He arrived about three o'clock of the morning of the 19th, and made himself known to the officer on picquet, who immediately conducted him to general Stuart. The general gave instant orders for a strong escort of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, to be formed for him; and after being refreshed by some food and rest, he was placed in the centre of the escort, and marched for Lucknow; by nine A. M. the whole had passed the bridge of the Ganges.

On the 21st, being joined by a reinforcement of cavalry from the camp of Sir Alured, and he put on horseback, the artillery and infantry were abandoned, and they galloped towards Lucknow, in the neighbourhood of which they were met by Sir John, Sir Alured, &c. who conducted him straight to the palace, where he had the dress of investiture conferred on him by the mother of Asoph, and was again proclaimed nabob of Oude by another royal salute.

A guard was placed, on the evening of the 20th, over Vizier Ali; and of his numerous servants and dependants not one remained with him to perform the most necessary office, inasmuch that the officer

of the guard was obliged to supply him, until it could be represented to the governor, who ordered him to be provided,

Of all his adherents possessing stations or power, there was one man only who evinced the least appearance of spirit, or fidelity. This was the grand master of the ordnance, who declared he had sworn allegiance to Vizier Ali Khan, that while he lived he could acknowledge no other master, and that he was resolved to defend the charge that had been committed to him to the last extremity. Accordingly he drew out about two hundred pieces of cannon, and prepared for the conflict. Our army moved towards them in three divisions; but before they had proceeded above half way, intelligence was brought that they were abandoned; a party went forward to secure them, while the army returned to the camp.

Vizier Ali sent for some things to the palace, Saadut Ali suffered them to be carried away, and sent at the same time to let him know that he was welcome to whatever else he chose besides. Soon after this, he was permitted to visit the governor-general, who received him very graciously, and endeavoured to mitigate his affliction by the most soothing and consolatory expressions. A pension has been settled on him, (to what amount is not known) and he has been conveyed by a small escort to Banaras; but whether that is to be his residence, as it was that of his successor, I cannot say.

Affairs being so far settled, the troops began to be withdrawn; I arrived here on the 19th, with the first division of this station, and the second arrived on the 26th. There only now remain at Lucknow with Sir James Craig, one European and one native regiment, a regiment of native cavalry, and a company of European artillery, and it is daily expected they will be withdrawn likewise.

Sir John Shore and his suite left Lucknow on the 21st and proceeded by post to Calcutta: he embarks immediately for Europe, in the *Britannia* Indiaman; by which ship I design this letter to go. Sir Alured and his suite left it on the 23d, and coming by the way of Cawnpore, arrived here to day; he stays to-morrow and next day, and then also goes post for Calcutta to execute the office of locum-tenens during the interregnum between the departure of Sir John and the arrival of Lord Mornington.

Thus has this revolution, the-reasons for

for which still remain involved in obscurity, been effected without opposition or bloodshed; but whether Mr. Sheridan and the agents will consider it as redounding to the honour of Great Britain, or will be more disposed to rank it in the catalogue of the black transactions alledged by them to have been committed by the British in India, must be decided hereafter.

Vizier Ali Khan, though so young, was a boy of a bold intrepid spirit, and it was a pretty universal opinion that his deposition was considered as necessary, from the vigour and obstinacy with which he was said to have resisted certain demands made on him by our government. This conjecture has however been contradicted by subsequent events; for it can hardly be doubted but we might have had carte blanche from Saadut Ali; and all that has yet been gained avowedly by the change, is a sum of money to repair the fort of Allahabad, and permission to garrison it.

Some people will not hesitate to charge the government, if not with iniquity, with folly and incapacity; for there can be no question but that Saadut Ali would have been highly satisfied with the title of nabob and a splendid augmentation of his pension, while we might have taken possession of the country and its revenues without incurring more reproach than perhaps we have done by the present measure.

Possibly neither the one nor the other is to be justified, on moral principles; but the adoption of the former would have obviated any imputation of folly, by putting into our hands such an accession of wealth and strength as would have rendered us not only invincible but invulnerable to the united powers of Asia and of Europe. But perhaps I tire you with a subject in which you may feel little interested, and will certainly ruin you in postage if I go on further, by swelling this into the size of a pamphlet; let me therefore bid you adieu.

Futty-Ghurr, 28th Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE dispute between Mr. GOOD and myself, seems to have approached that point, beyond which, in the emphatical language of Bunop Hurd, all is noise and nonsense, dissonance and discord. Fair, candid, liberal discussion, is pleasant to the individual; and, if the

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subject be of importance, may be beneficial to the community. But wrangling, or, as an apostle well styles it,—vain babbling, is fit only for *poissardes*; and I never will descend into the arena with Mr. GOOD, or any other man, for the purpose of combating with such weapons.

I conceived, that by adducing collateral proofs in support of the fact I stated respecting the weekly cost of our poor in provisions, I was furnishing (at least, in the eye of Mr. GOOD) much stronger evidence than he would have admitted any statement to be, that was taken from the accounts of the Shrewsbury House; for to these, he was furnished with this convenient reply, that the most "*extraordinary conclusions*" were deducible from them. Presuming, however, that I have no such data to produce, he now boldly challenges me to this proof: and be it remembered, pronounces that it will "terminate the dispute." To this test, as well as every other that is fair and candid, I have not the smallest objection. If, therefore, you, Mr. Editor, will once, and but this once more indulge me, I will now proceed to comply with his demand; and that I may not be thought to make an unfair selection, will take the accounts of that year, when the smaller number of poor in the house was particularly unfavourable to the statement of the average cost per head; for it does not require any laboured reasoning to prove, that a family of 400 may be supported at a lower average cost per head than a family of 300. It is also proper I should remark, that Mr. GOOD is not warranted by any expression I made use of, to apply the word "unfaithful" to our late officer; my observation was, that he was inaccurate and negligent; and that the consequence of implicit confidence, was increased expence and growing neglect; unfaithfulness includes this, but implies something more. At the period stated in the following account, neither this implicit confidence, nor the consequences produced by it, had begun to exist. The directors were alert, active, and vigilant; and their success furnished a striking proof of what may be effected by such exertions. Notwithstanding the poor's rates were reduced one third, and notwithstanding the interest of upwards of 7000*l.* borrowed to purchase the house and land, &c. was added to the annual expenditure, the balance of debt was reduced, in four years, upwards of a thousand pounds.

C c.

A year's

A year's expenditure in provisions at the Shrewsbury House of Industry, taken from the accounts of the year 1789.

| | l. | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| Provisions in the stores at the commencement of the year's account | 82 | 15 | 0 |
| Butcher's meat | 410 | 6 | 3 |
| Garden stuff | 57 | 3 | 0 |
| Flour | 551 | 9 | 6 |
| Pease | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| Cheese, milk, and butter | 99 | 3 | 0 |
| Oatmeal, salt, and groceries | 50 | 12 | 6 |
| Malt, sugar, and hops for brewing | 154 | 7 | 0 |
| Provisions remaining in the stores at the end of the year | 1415 | 16 | 9 |
| | 56 | 14 | 0 |
| Nett expenditure | 1359 | 2 | 9 |

The average number of poor in the house that year was 324, to which is to be added, the steward, matrons, baker, and hired overseers, amounting to 8 more, and making a total of 332. If the above sum be divided by 332, it will be found to amount to 4l. 1s. 10½d. per head per annum, or 1s. 6½d. per head per week*. With respect to the other ground of imputation—my having stated in my correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Howlett, that out of ninety-one children born in the house, only four had died, at the age of two months;—I have only to add, that no *separate* register was then kept of deaths. They were inserted in a column of the *general* register of all the poor received into, or born in the house. I examined that register, and no more children's deaths at that age were recorded there. I was not inattentive to my duty as a director, and no other instance came to my knowledge during the period of my sitting at the board. But as it has since appeared that the secretary was inaccurate in the keeping of that general register, I do, as I before observed, acknowledge the possibility of an omission. I should be ashamed to trouble your readers with all this detail, if I did not really think it an object of much importance, that the comparative salubrity of houses of industry, properly constructed and conducted, should be demonstrated; and particularly, that parishes should not be led into so capital an error, with regard

* In the fourth edition of my pamphlet, the statement of the average number of poor in the house was copied verbatim from the first edition, and of course referred to the year ninety-one. In ninety four, the average number as stated in my letter of November last, was 364.—So "easily is this difference reconciled."

to the expence at which their poor may be well provided for.

And now, Sir, having, I trust, by a fair and true statement of facts, repelled the injurious imputation fastened upon me in Mr. Good's dissertation, I have very little more to say to that gentleman. I cannot, upon the most rigid re-examination, find a single syllable in my first letter, published in your magazine for November, that could have given cause or provocation for that petulant "phraseology" Mr. Good chose to adopt in his reply. Perhaps I had judged better if I had deemed that reply unworthy of notice. It might have convinced me that my opponent was incapable of that liberal and manly conduct, which leads the candid disputant to retract a mistake. Mr. Good, by artfully confounding dates, by ingeniously—not *ingenuously*—amputating paragraphs and sentences, and then combining the disjointed members, has produced a monster of his own creation. I will not retail his charge of improper language, but I will assure him, that if ever I should be so unfortunate as to be again involved in discussion with an opponent, who thus contends not for truth but victory, I will, for his sake, immediately withdraw from the contest, I now take my leave of him, with an humble but cheerful hope, that, safe under the broad shield of general candor, I shall remain unhurt by the feeble shafts of individual detraction. With a just sense of my obligations to you, Sir,

I remain, your's, &c.

J. WOOD.

Shrewsbury, March 16, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the year 6, [1798] read at the commencement of the sitting of the COLLEGE of FRANCE, the 29th Brumaire, year seven, by JEROME LALANDE, Inspector and Dean of the COLLEGE, and ancient Director of the Observatory.

THE company permits me, for the tenth time, to entertain the public with the progress of a science which has occupied my attention for fifty years past; it is a satisfaction to me that I have to announce matter still more interesting than at the last time; and first, the end of the most considerable operation, the admeasurement of the earth, or of 9° and two thirds of the meridian, from Dunkirk to Barcelona,

From

From the end of Nivôse (the middle of January) DELAMBRE, impatient to commence his painful labours, went to prepare the base from Lieursaint to Melun, to oversee the finishing of the wooden pyramids which are seventy feet in height, and to measure the angles; the cold and rain did not prevent his operations.

On the 6th Ventôse (February 24th) he had already finished seven stations for the angles at the base; three men had been employed during six weeks in lopping the branches of six or seven hundred trees on the high road, which intercepted the sight of the signals.

The 28th Germinal, (April 17th) he set out to go and measure the base from Melun to Lieursaint; a painful labour, in which such a strict attention was required, that with the help of seven persons they could only measure one hundred and eighty toises per day.

The 15th Prairial (3d June) the measure of the base of three leagues, 6075 toises, was finished at Lieursaint.

The 12th Messidor (June 30th) citizen DELAMBRE set out to go and measure the base of Perpignan; it was terminated on the first complementary day. At the same time citizen MECHAIN terminated his triangles between Rodez and Carcassone, after having surmounted sicknesses, obstructions and delays of every kind. More unfortunate, and less robust than his colleague, his zeal only served to agitate him the more.

At length, on the 27th of this month, Frimaire (November 17th), they arrived at Paris; after having finished the calculations, in which they found the two bases to correspond exactly. Thus this immense undertaking, of a new admeasurement of the earth, commenced in the month of June, 1792, by our two most skilful astronomers, is at length terminated, and we shall soon have the so much wished-for results relative to the magnitude and figure of the earth, and perhaps its irregularities: Our two skilful astronomers wish moreover to determine once again the latitude of Paris, which I had fixed at 48 deg. 50 min. 15 sec. three years ago, after more than two hundred observations made with the circle invented by citizen BORDA, diminishing by one second the refraction of Bradley, which is the total of any remaining uncertainty.

The enumeration of the stars, begun in 1798, is brought to 47,000, and we do not want 2000 to have completed the tour of the heavens as far as the infe-

rior tropic: there will be 50,000, by taking two degrees beyond that. Citizen LE FRANCOIS is disposed to finish his labour this winter, and already he is enjoying the results of it. Comets are at present the only part of astronomy which is but little advanced: it is that which the astronomers are now going to be occupied in. I have not been backward to prepare for them the only assistance which they wanted, by giving them positions of stars in all parts of the heavens: they will never be able to observe comets without recurring to our 50,000 stars, where they will be sure to find whatever they can desire. I have had experience of them for many years.

But a great and important work must have detractors; they will urge the expediency of having fewer stars, and of adjusting them with a greater degree of precision. These persons are mistaken: it is the great number of stars which accomplishes the necessary object of this labour; a greater exactitude is of little use at present, and will be so for a long time to come. Comets are only observed at thirty seconds, and yet many wish to have the positions of stars at a second: this is an evident inconsequence and a manifest impossibility. We have therefore done all that was necessary to be done; and I think myself happy in having terminated my career, by procuring to astronomy a monument which, from its immensity, might have been judged impossible. To judge of the utility of the labour of Citizen LE FRANCOIS, it may suffice to say, that in a zone of three hours, having two degrees of breadth, he has had thirty new stars of the fifth or sixth magnitude, and from six to seven, and only three of them that were known. Dec. 10, 1789, of one hundred stars, thirteen of which were of the sixth magnitude, there was only a single one known; the other twelve were entirely new to us. This suffices to shew how far we are from being thoroughly acquainted with the starry heaven. It is for this reason that, as soon as I was able to procure a good instrument, I have been so much engaged in this labour. M. HERSCHEL has also undertaken a review of the heavens with his 20 feet telescope; but it is in order to discover nebulous spots or objects difficult to be seen. Our labour is more important, as it furnishes exact positions of all the stars which astronomers can make use of. HERSCHEL only observes things invisible; and astronomers have need of objects

jects sensible, and always present to their view.

Citizen LE FRANCOIS, therefore, is the person to whom we may apply what Virgil said of Palinurus :

Sydera cuncta notat tacito labentia cælo ;
as he really performs what Palinurus was unable to do. The female citizen LE FRANCOIS has already reduced 6000, and she promises us 4000 more for this year, although there are thirty-six operations to each. In the month of September I placed in the observatory of the military school a new meridian telescope, made by LENOIR, with an object-glass of CAROCHE, with a large orifice : it is better placed than the first ; the supports have no connection with the roof, and the instrument will be less subject to vary from change of temperature. With this instrument we shall continue to determine the right ascensions of the fundamental stars of all our zones of the 50,000 stars.

The physical theory of astronomy has also a remarkable epoch in this year. Citizen LEPLACE, to whom we are indebted for the explication of the acceleration of the moon, has discovered that the apogee and the node have also secular equations ; and a great number of observations have verified this noble discovery. It was useful, however, to confirm it further, by observations of the middle age, and of these there are some, although very few. The manuscript of Ibn-Iunis, an Arabian of the 10th century, contains some most valuable observations : the original is at Leyden ; we have made some unavailing attempts to procure a copy of it. Citizen CAUSSIN, one of our professors of Arabic, offered to go to Leyden to copy the observations himself ; but I found a copy of them in the manuscripts of J. DELISLE, my predecessor in the college of France ; and I hope that we shall soon have the results of these inestimable observations.

The 29th Ventôse (March 19th) the institute proposed for the subject of a prize, the comparison of 500 observations of the moon with the tables, to determine better the twenty-two equations which we employ at present for the movement of the moon ; and I know already one candidate who has made immense calculations for this purpose. Our prize will serve to terminate and to publish this important labour, which, united with the theory of Citizen LEPLACE, will add a new degree of precision to the tables of the moon and the calculation of longi-

tudes. If at sea, errors have been committed of three myriameters (seven leagues), through the defect of the tables, they will be soon reduced to two or three leagues.

Citizen MESSIER, who is continually employed in the research of comets, discovered one the 23d Germinal (April 12, 1798) towards the Pleiades : it was small and without a tail, but brilliant enough ; it was not to be seen by the naked eye. This is the twenty-first that Citizen MESSIER has discovered since 1758, and the forty-first which he has observed. The number of comets actually known consists of eighty-eight, according to the catalogue which is in my astronomy. Doctor BURCKHARDT, a skilful astronomer of Gotha, who has been at Paris for some months, was anxious to calculate the orbit of this comet, and he did it in two days ; which may be noted as an extraordinary circumstance. I have published the observations of Citizen MESSIER, which Dr. BURCKHARDT has reduced and calculated, by employing many positions of new stars by Citizen LEFRANCOIS, nephew of LALANDE. This comet was at nearly the same distance from us as the sun, which distance changed but little during a month : it was seen no more after the 5th Prairial (May 24). I had represented its route on pasteboard for my auditors, as is my usual method, and every one might there find the distance and the situation of the comet for every day. Citizen BOUVARD, at the observatory, has likewise made a number of observations, which we shall publish, together with those of Citizen MESSIER, waiting till they appear more in detail in the "*Memoirs of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts*," together with the chart of its route, as Citizen MESSIER constantly gave them in the "*Memoirs of the ci-devant Academy*:" Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, also observed it, when he had advice of it by means of the "*Journal de Paris*."

But before this real comet, Paris resounded with the report of a pretended one. The 27th Nivôse (Jan. 16) they set up the cry of a new comet on the Pont Neuf, and many people were considerably alarmed at it. Nevertheless it was nothing but Venus, which appeared in broad day over the Luxembourg, the day in which 20,000 persons, expecting General BUONAPARTE, had their eyes directed towards that part. It may be seen thus every 19th day of the month, if attention be given to it ; but it is rare that

that persons are found who have time or opportunity to notice it. At this time it excited a singular terror; they acted the "*Comet, or the End of the World,*" (*la Comete, ou la Fin du Monde*), at the Vaudeville. RUGGIERI made an artificial comet, in fire-works, at the Lyceum; and it greatly resembled the beautiful comet of 1744, which I well remember having seen, and which was the most astonishing one of this age.

Dec. 6, 1798, at night, Citizen BOURVARD discovered a small comet in the constellation of Hercules. This is the twenty-fourth new one: it was observed till the 11th, when it disappeared in Aquarius; it moved eighteen degrees per day. Thus, although it only appeared five days, it will furnish grounds wherewith to calculate its orbit. Dr. OLBERS saw it also at Bremen.

The 29th Nivôse (Jan. 18), Citizen DANGOS, at Tarbes, saw a comet pass over the sun like a black spot. This new and singular observation may be of use when we shall become acquainted with a great number of comets; but we are totally ignorant of the route of that which was seen that day on the sun.

An important and celebrated enterprise has furnished new hopes to astronomy and geography.

The 26th Ventôse (March 16) government demanded select astronomers and instruments for a secret expedition: we learned soon after, that the famous General BUONAPARTE was to be at the head of it. I could only point out the Citizens NOUET, QUENOT, and MECHAIN, jun. they made preparations for this honourable mission, and set out the 5th Floreal (April 24); they embarked at Toulon May 10, and the debarkation took place in Egypt the 14th Messidor (July 2). I entertain no doubts but this voyage will prove useful to geography, and even to astronomy.

I have written to all the astronomers in Europe, to desire them to co-operate by observations corresponding to those which may be made by the astronomers of the expedition.

Young BERNIER, of Montauban, requested to be of this voyage; but the measures we took for this purpose proved to be too late. I have recommended to our astronomers to take the level of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It has been often said that there is a great difference between them; but I am not of that opinion. I have wrote to Spain, to procure

the level of the South Sea, and of the gulph of Mexico at the isthmus of Panama, relative to which certain difficulties have been raised.

The observatory at Gotha is the finest and most useful one at present in Germany. The Duke has expended on it more than 200,000 francs: an example which no other prince has exhibited or followed. The director of the observatory, M. DE ZACH, is one of the most celebrated astronomers in Europe. I had long felt an inclination to visit and become acquainted with this sole monument of astronomy which it remained for me to see; in imitation of Halley, who went from England to Dantzic in 1679, to inspect the observatory of Hevelius, and, in concert with him to judge of the accuracy of his observations. I found that M. DE ZACH can observe the Polar star to a second, in lieu of a hundred seconds of uncertainty, to which we have been exposed.

Many astronomers of Germany, apprised of this project, repaired to us. These conferences served to augment our emulation. I have brought back 1200 ascensions of zodiacal stars, observed by M. DE ZACH with the finest passage-instrument in the world, each observation having been made many times: they will appear with 3000 declinations, which I have sent to M. DE ZACH, in an important work which he is preparing on astronomy, in 2 vol. octavo, and of which two-thirds are already printed.

M BODE brought us from Berlin the designs of his third chart of the starry heavens: there are to be twenty of them; and this valuable astronomical collection will contain 13,000 stars, or 8000 more than there were before. He has reduced 3000 of those by LACAILLE; he has observed 1500 himself to fill up some vacant spaces, and Citizen LEFRANÇOIS has furnished him with the remainder. Here will be found the 2000 nebulous spots of Herschel, and from 5 to 600 double stars of that celebrated astronomer. We have made two new constellations, the press of Güttenburg, and the globe of Montgolfier.

M. WURM came from Wirtemberg (distance 100 leagues). The Duke of Wirtemberg presented him with a gratification of 800 francs for his journey. He has given me assurance that he would collate again the new stereotype-tables of Citizen FIRMIN DIDOT, in order that this undertaking, which may assure for more

more than a century the exactitude of our calculations, may acquire all possible perfection and utility.

Messieurs KLUGEL, GILBERT, and PISTOR, came from Halle, a celebrated university of the king of Prussia. M. SCHAUBACH came from Meinungen. M. SEYFLER, of Gottingen, has promised some observations and calculations which we are in want of. M. KOHLER brought a new photometer, to measure the light of the stars, and a reflecting selennostate, which last is an ingenious machine. M. FEER, of Zurich, brought us a new drawn chart of Rhinthal, with a reflecting sextant. All these persons agreed to accredit the new measures, and to employ mean time and decimals in calculations. M. SEYFFERT, of Dresden, presented me with a decimal computer, which he made himself. We made a tour to the mountain of Inselberg, with chronometers, sextants, and artificial horizons of different forms, to compare them; and I am thoroughly persuaded that the geography of Germany will soon be considerably advanced by the use of those instruments which M. DE ZACH has accredited and propagated.

This useful meeting might have been more numerous; but M. VEGA wrote to me from Austria, that he could not obtain permission to come to the rendezvous at Gotha; and what was still worse, he had been obliged, in order to write to me, to send my letter and his answer to the minister. The king of Prussia, on the other hand, ordered a sum of 1200 livres to be paid to his astronomer for the expences of his journey. The astronomer of Gottingen, although a subject of the king of England, met with no difficulty in repairing to us.

An English Journal had insinuated to the duke of Gotha, that a French astronomer might well be employed in tracing other revolutions than celestial ones; but I did not perceive that these alarms had cooled the cordial reception which I had been led to expect. At length we separated, well convinced of the utility of our conferences; and with a determination to renew them as soon as the means should be within our power.

I visited, in passing, the observatory at Mannheim, which had afforded me so much satisfaction in 1791; but I found the instruments packed up under vaults, which the bomb-shells had scarcely respected; in fine, waiting the return of peace, without which, science and happiness are insecure. The minister D'AR-

BERG, whom I solicited to second the zeal of M. BARRY, testified for me expressions of the best good will.

The 25th Frimaire (Dec. 15, 1797), the birth-day of TYCHO BRAHE, doctor JOHN CH. BURCKHARDT came to visit me; this skilful astronomer, born at Leipzig, April 30, 1773, is a warm promoter of the astronomy of France; he is now employed in translating into German the book of citizen LEPLACE on *Celestial Mechanics*, or the *Theory of Attraction*, as fast as it is printed. This important work will give the last degree of perfection to our tables; 200 pages of it are already in the press.

On the same day, I requested of general BUONAPARTE to procure us a good instrument for the observatory; and on the 25th Ventose (March 19), government granted me 10,000 francs to purchase the 7½ foot mural quadrant of citizen LE MONNIER. For a long time past we have been soliciting good instruments for the observatory; citizen CASSINI, when he was director of it in 1785, had obtained funds for this purpose from the minister BRETEUIL, he had not time, however, to apply them to the proper use. When I was director in 1795, I renewed my applications, and we have been at length enabled, for the first time, to obtain, for the finest observatory* in the world, an instrument worthy of France. The board of longitude has added to it an achromatic telescope; but that was not sufficient.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

IN your last magazine, I observe you did me the honour to insert at large my answer to the queries of one of your correspondents, on certain practical points in husbandry. I am now about to request a corner of your next, for a few observations, suggested by experience, upon a most important and fundamental member of the same subject.

A particular attention to breeding cattle with the attempt at systematic improvement in their form, is, in a great measure to be esteemed a modern pursuit. Our forefathers were generally content to leave the matter to nature, unsolicitous

* The construction of the observatory has been computed to cost one million, without including the foundation and subterraneous cells, which are 80 feet deep.

to raise any superfluous quantity of provisions, beyond what would suffice the demand of a rather scanty population. Of the multiplication of animals, merely with a view to the benefit of their manure, few seem to have entertained any idea. They, whose farms were chiefly appropriated to tillage, (and the predilection for the plough was general) seemed to entertain the invariable maxim, that live stock was at best, but a necessary evil, and therefore troubled themselves with as few cattle as possible; rather chusing, when an increased quantity of manure appeared absolutely necessary, to purchase, provided it could be obtained without too great inconvenience, or rather, without deviating too far from the accustomed tract. When the requisite quantity of manure was not to be obtained by purchase, instead of adopting the natural and obvious method of its production at home, the farmer, rendered desperate by disappointment, would either continue driving the plough, until both his land and himself were beggared beyond redemption; or, which was only the best of two evils, would lay his exhausted soil up to fallow in a negligent and slovenly manner; in other words, to produce a plentiful and deteriorating crop of weeds and rubbish. For a system like this, there certainly was some apology in the former cheapness and plenty of flesh provision, but such has long since ceased to have any force, although the common and small farmers, even those who possess ample capitals, in the present times of increased population and exorbitant price, are generally addicted to the ancient prejudiced aversion of being what they term overstocked with cattle. It is a well known fact, that there are very few farms upon the island, excepting those which are cultivated by that class, stiled gentlemen-farmers, adequately stocked with cattle of any description, but the useless and devouring species of heavy horses; and here we undoubtedly have the real cause of the exorbitant and artificial price of both bread and flesh.

The importance to a community of the multiplication of animals, every part of which is of such inestimable and indispensable use, and whose very excrement may be well stiled the staff of human life, since, to its fructifying virtues we owe the increase of corn, and the renovation of the exhausted soil, will not be disputed even by those humanists who debar themselves the use of animal food. Their

very shoes are a standing argument against the validity of their pretensions. Some threescore or seventy years ago, agriculture became the rage amongst the enlightened classes both in England and France; the subject was in consequence philosophically investigated, and the great improvement adopted, of dedicating so considerable a portion of the farm to the purpose of raising winter food for cattle, as to enable the farmer to entertain a stock sufficiently large to preserve his land in constant good heart and full cropping; and if he were industrious enough to make a point of it, in a style of garden culture. Rich and plentiful crops took place of barren and unprofitable fallows, and both the cultivator and the country at large, were most amply and permanently rewarded. From this fortunate turn in the minds of philosophers, to the holy and primitive occupation of tilling the teeming soil, has this country been enabled to sustain an immensely increased population, which her old agricultural regime would have starved. Here the example of old France enables us to pay a well-merited compliment to our own government. Under the thrice and ever to be accursed despotism, which formerly devoured that fine country, the activity of the most enthusiastic cultivators upon earth, was stifled in every attempt at improvement with "the wet blanket" of fiscal extortion and feudal monopoly. Were particular providences the order of the day in my mental journal, I should endeavour to appal the souls of existing tyrants and public robbers, with a new and tremendous instance of divine justice — *Famine was a material instrument in the overthrow of the French monarchy.* Since the final and permanent settlement of the republic in that country, the agricultural enthusiasm seems to have sprung up with ten-fold vigour. According to unvarying accounts for a season or two past, the greedy plough will scarcely leave room for foot-paths and hedge-rows, in many parts of France. There is no doubt but France will, at no very distant period, notwithstanding its vast population, become a large exporter of corn. Stock-breeding, according to report, keeps a nearly even pace with tillage; and the French fairs last year, particularly in Normandy, were overdone with young cattle, and the price consequently unfavourable to the breeder. Things being notoriously in this state, and both bread

bread and flesh plentiful and cheap in France, at the time when a certain dignified and popular writer addressed the people of England, on the black bread, and Spartan broth, and starvation of the French; could he have given a better proof of the excess of his patriotic zeal than by such a sacrifice of truth?

Cattle breeding coming so highly into vogue, and amongst a class of men somewhat superior to those whose only rule in the science was, that the animals to be conjoined were male and female, no wonder that a solicitude arose respecting form, that the best reputed models were sought even in distant counties, and that a strong emulation commenced between the breeding competitors.

In the early stage of this business, the famous **BAKEWELL** of Leicestershire arose, a man who for the mild virtues of humanity, and for the important services he rendered his country in every branch of practical agriculture, has well merited the civic honours, and the attentive notice of the Biographer*. The unwearied diligence of this famous improver, who ransacked the whole island, and even repeatedly visited the continent, in search of the best shaped animals; and his celebrated position, that in cattle breeding, "like produces like," are well known. His favourite ideas, on the leading points of form in cattle, were, "the small bone and tight carcase:" thence he pretended to derive every other desirable qualification. As there had been previously no settled principle of improvement, and as that of Bakewell was at least specious, from the obvious and great superiority of his cattle, the Dishley system was universally adopted by the fashionable breeders. This, like other systems founded in mere opinion, has had its day.

The *dictum* of Bakewell was for a long time held sacred; he however lived long enough, to see it disregarded, and to be convinced of the fallibility and approaching decline of his system. It will be easily supposed, that amongst a number of competitors, a variety of opinions would arise; and that men of independent or of capricious minds, would naturally be desirous of making appeals from the judgement of their director, to their own. This really happened, and either fortuitously, or

* A number of the most respectable cultivators have expressed their expectation, that the name of Bakewell will appear in the *Natology*.

otherwise, the Bakewellian models were not only highly improved in some parts, but the form of the stock both radically and advantageously changed. In general however, the ideas of the true shape of cattle were extremely vague, arbitrary and indeterminate. Every district had its leading judges, to whose decisions the breeders in general paid an implicit deference; and if the judges of different counties differed ever so widely, as to the orthodoxy of shape and make, they were all, as well as their disciples, invariably unanimous in one point—the necessity of being well paid for their improved stock. In truth, the chief of this cattle-mending business, in process of time, degenerated into a mere job. Certain persons purchasing cattle for breeding at a very high price, had cast into the bargain, the fame of great improvers. The family played into each others hands, and became vouchers for each other, as to the superiority of the new stock. The public, and those not in the secret, paid extraordinary prices for the purchase, or hire, of famous bulls and rams, without finding any thing very extraordinary in their produce, when brought to fair market. It now became seriously doubted, whether, after all the high flown pretensions of systematic breeders, any improvement at all had really taken place, in the form of the original breeds of the country: and Mr. Parsons, of Somersetshire, past all doubt, one of the most complete judges of cattle in England, goes so far as to assert, even at this time, that the original breeds of the island, instead of being improved, have absolutely been deteriorated both in form and quality; the neat cattle particularly, by injudicious crossing, and by the introduction of coarse northern stock. He complains of the flesh of the new cattle, as coarse, ill-flavoured and spongy; and with too great appearance of truth, ridicules the modern shews of bullocks at Smithfield market, as consisting of huge animals made up of scarce any thing but legs, hides and horns!

But to make due allowance for the warmth of declamation, and to speak impartially, real improvements have been made, and the quantity of animal food much increased in the country. A most striking proof of this is to be found in Herefordshire, where breeding has been much extended from the commencement of the era of improvement, and where the cattle, taken in every point of view, are said to be superior to any in Britain. It is

is a curious fact, Mr. Editor, but perhaps somewhat dangerous to publish in these ticklish times, that our west country oxen have been much improved of late years, in fineness of flesh and in form, by French crosses. I should not have ventured to assert the superiority of French beef, but that I speak it after Arthur Young, whose political orthodoxy no man will dispute. How will the assertors of the imprescriptible rights of English roast beef relish this? I lately mentioned the fact to a countryman who stoutly maintained its impossibility. By way of a collateral aid to my argument, I introduced the old English prejudice of one Englishman being a match in the field for ten Frenchmen. This home thrust staggered, and rather abashed my antagonist, who replied demurely, "no, no, only five Frenchmen; which I thought a great concession. Thus much for prejudice and its boasted utility. Who knows but the use of this Frenchified west country beef may have contributed to the increase of jacobinism amongst us? a question which I submit, with the most profound deference, to the unerring judgment of the conductors of a certain magazine.

On the subject of agricultural improvement in general, however, we may at length rest perfectly well satisfied: much has been done, and the remaining steps towards perfection are under the conduct of the ablest leaders our country can boast. When such men as the Earl of Egremont, the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, with their long list of honourable and patriotic associates, undertake the increase and improvement of our breeds of cattle, we are not only confident of the best scientific aids being engaged, but there is no longer any danger to be apprehended of those low horse-dealing intrigues and tricks, by which the public was formerly gulled. The plans of improvement by the mode of annual shews and prizes, in Sussex, Bedfordshire, and in the West, are highly judicious and liberal; and the appendage of a Smithfield Society in London (lately instituted), which will as it were connect the judgment of town and country, is an idea which cannot be too much commended. All ideas of private interest are out of question with these patriotic societies, since, by covenant, the animals which from their superiority command the prize, are to be let out to hire, at rates perfectly reasonable. Here then is a fair challenge to the farmers of England. The counties in which the best stock is to be purchased, either for keep, or breeding, are

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pointed out; and there will remain now no farther excuse to those men of property, who are either understocked with cattle, or their farms disgraced with unproductive rubbish. Without pretending to doubt the judgment of those very able and experienced men, who are engaged in this affair, I would wish to throw out a hint. The true form of the horse has long been settled, past all dispute; but that seems not to be the case with respect to oxen, sheep and pigs. Those animals which are candidates for the prizes, and which are, in consequence of success, to be recommended to the country, have their merits decided upon, by the arbitrary judgment of certain persons, appointed to that end. But ought not these to have some settled principles on which to decide, and what are they? Since the principle of form laid down in Mr. Culley's otherwise very useful Treatise on Live Stock, (the barrel shape) is now generally exploded, it would be of infinite use to the agricultural readers of the Monthly Magazine, if some experienced gentlemen would come forward, and give their sentiments as to the true natural form of those animals; that from the collision of various judgments, a standard principle, worthy of dependence, might be at length struck out; and this request I make bold to extend to the numerous foreign correspondents of the magazine.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

February 10, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

WITH your permission, I will give myself the pleasure of making a farther answer to your respectable correspondent, G. A. of Bedford.

I conceive, there can be no doubt, but that the *rape* recommended by the Mid-Lothian Report, the *coleseed* or the *fen*, of Suffolk and Essex, where I have so often viewed it, and the *rape* cultivated last year, by G. A. are precisely the same genus and even species. The difference of product arises merely from difference of soil and management. This uncertainty, both with respect to *rape* and *coleworts* (as I before hinted), is no new matter. When the seed of the latter was sent to England, some years since, by the Marquis de Turbilly, with the highest recommendation, I well recollect, it was tried by various able cultivators in different parts of the country, without the smallest success; whilst at the same time,

D d

Mr.

Mr. Baker the celebrated Irish cultivator, sent over very favourable accounts of it. The culture of rape, or coleseed, stood in the same unaccountable predicament. Miller had given a very flattering account of the *napus silvestris*, or rape; asserting, that it would resist the severest frosts of this country, that it would stand for spring-seed, after turnips were either destroyed by frost, or seeded; would produce nearly double the quantity of turnips, and if kept for seed, would return a profit of five pounds per acre, clear of charges. The actual practice of Irish husbandry was still more in favour of rape, as winter food, than Miller's theory. It was there, two feet high at Christmas; in March, four; a middling plant weighed eight or ten pounds; stock of all kinds throve upon it, and the burden upon the ground, computing the number and weight of the plants (even from the smallest), amounted to the astonishing total, of seventy-three ton, six hundred weight, per English acre! Stimulated by this magnificent account, Mr. Young himself sate about a coleseed experiment, under circumstances of soil, exposure and culture, perfectly and studiously similar. Turnips and Battersea Cabbages also, were associated in this trial. All the crops flourished exceedingly, and the result was (in October), the cabbages were superior to all; the weight of the rape being barely one fifth of either of the others. Thus he gained a loss of two pounds three shillings and nine-pence per acre, by an attempt to rival Irish practice; the coleseed, by the strictest computation, appearing to be worth no more than fifteen shillings per acre: it was obviously useless to continue the experiment through winter, the bulk being so small. I have yet no doubt of the authenticity of the Irish account of coleseed, nor of the French account of coleworts. G. A. and myself even, can easily reconcile the difference in respect to rape particularly: he has doubtless, as well as I, seen the large crops of rape produced upon proper soils, and has had the experience of last year, of the very indifferent ones to be expected upon his own. Although rape undoubtedly affects a deep and strong soil, yet it must be sound, dry and of considerable natural fertility; on such, it will not only produce great bulk, but endure the frost, at least of ordinary years. The soil of G. A. appears to have been too poachy, probably of insufficient warmth and fecundity for the due nouriture of the plant. The trial however was unfavour-

able, from the singular severity of the season. When I advised carrying it home for the stock, I by no means intended the whole to store (which is impracticable with rape), but merely to cut and carry daily, as we do soiling in summer. With permission, I will now dismiss the subject of *Coleworts and rape*, both which, as winter food for cattle, appeared to me, many years since, comparatively useless, whether in this country, or any other.

To the question, "*What good substitute we can have for turnips, on strong, deep clayey land, where, in wet weather, sheep will stand up to the hocks*"—the best answer in my power to give, is, that, as far as our discoveries go, the cabbage is the proper winter food of such soils, as to weight and nutritious quality. The *ruta бага*, which is of the *brassica* species, no doubt resists the frost and the wet, beyond every thing else, as G. A. is well apprized, and in that light, stands in the first rank. But the material question is, Whether other articles may not be substituted, of superior weight and quality, and of sufficient, if not equal hardiness? I confess myself here upon speculative ground; I never tried the turnip cabbage of Sweden. In the first place, proceeding from a northern and unfavourable clime, I should not expect from the plant any high degree of nutriment. I have heard, the substance of the turnip is very hard, and apt to be stringy; that the *ruta бага* draws and impoverishes the land, and that the quantity is very deficient, compared with our own country turnips; which again, in that respect, are much behind cabbages. I have never heard of a heavier crop of *ruta бага*, than the amount of from twelve to fifteen ton; whereas twenty and twenty-five ton of English turnips, are a product sufficiently common, with which must be considered, the superior fattening quality; and if both the Swedish and English are supposed to be drawn home and stacked, before the frost, the balance in favour of the English must be highly increased. G. A. however has the advantage of regulating his judgment on the matter from actual experiment.

I have paid particular attention to the analysis of the soil, and the stated proportions of clay, calcareous earth, and sand; on a soil so composed, I have known not only cabbages and turnips, but also potatoes, and even carrots and parsnips, successfully cultivated, as winter food for cattle. But I must here observe, that positive conclusions are not always to be drawn from a bare knowledge of the component

ponent parts of a soil; the natural quality, and condition of those parts, is of the utmost import. There are clays and sands of the utmost fertility by nature, in Essex and Suffolk, on the south coast, and in the west, for instance; other clayey and sandy lands are so naturally sterile and hungry, that they will swallow up an immensity of manure; with very little apparent, or very tardy benefit. The turnips of such poor lands, as I have elsewhere observed, are by no means so nutritious as those produced upon rich soils, nor will they fatten cattle without other assistance. I should suppose the lands in Bedfordshire to be generally of a superior description, and that the driest of those of G. A. stirred deep and wrought as fine as possible, would produce a considerable and profitable weight of the best English turnips. These might be stacked, in full perfection, before the frost had either damaged them, or diminished their weight, the tops being thrown to the cattle. But I have still known turnips stacked in the most careful way, and in a warm situation, affected, and even rotted by the frost; and, in very severe weather, they are but a cold and watery diet.

I submit it to G. A.'s superior information, whether it would not be amusing, and not improbably advantageous to him, (if he has not already) to make trial of cabbages, for the bulk sake, and of the superior roots just now mentioned. The success of cabbages must be certain. Potatoes will succeed on his land, to a certain degree, and although (notwithstanding some pretensions to the contrary) they are worse than useless without boiling, with it, their use is great, particularly with pig stock. Carrots and parsnips are not so nice about the quality, as the depth of the soil; and if success with them should not be of the first rate, yet ample amends is made, by their excellent quality, and the comforts they dispense among the farming stock, in a severe winter. The wintry wetness of the soil does not so much affect these, since they are a summer crop, and should be got in as early as possible, upon all earths, but sands: to this end, they should be sown on winter fallows, laid up in broad and high lands, carefully drained with water furrows. The soil being deep, well worked and well manured, the carrots will be large and long, but not of so deep a colour, nor indeed in so great a quantity, as on rich sands; in which predicament, in point of quantity I mean, turnips also stand.

I observe mention made of "sheep standing up to their hocks" in wet clays. Is it then the practice to winter sheep on such lands? I am partial to wintering all kinds of stock at home, and as much under cover as possible. The Italian method of wintering sheep in pens, or warm yards, has been tried in England, particularly by Mr. Young, with great success. Are sheep a fit stock for wet, clayey soils? On these points I should esteem myself highly obliged to G. A. for information. For my own part, I am much attached to pig stock, with which I have been largely concerned.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer to the notice of your readers a few examples of etymology, derived from the Welsh language, prefaced by the enumeration of some of the leading proofs, which ought to induce a recurrence to that tongue, for the explanation of the names of places in different parts of Europe.

The first preliminary observation is, that it can be fully proved, though it is generally admitted, that the original inhabitants of most of this part of the world were a people who have improperly passed under the denomination of *Celts*, and from whom the *Welsh* are immediate descendants.

Secondly, that the most ancient appellations are those of *countries, seas, rivers, and mountains*.

Thirdly, that a great proportion of the *names* of places have no meaning at all in, or are *not words* of the modern languages of the several countries where they are situated.

Fourthly, in consequence of the foregoing premises, it is to be inferred, that those names are *words* which *never had any signification*; or they are the *remains* of the language of a *prior race* of people.

Fifthly, there are abundant proofs to shew that the *Welsh* language *is*, at the present day, exactly what it *was* in the *twelfth century*, even to the peculiarity of dialects in the different parts of Wales.

Sixthly, the inference from the last proof is, that if *no change* took place in the course of *six centuries*, and during the greatest part of that period the *Welsh* people were in *close connection* with the *English*, a less change, if possible, must have happened in an equal length of time *prior* to the twelfth century, when they were *without any intercourse* with strangers.

Seventhly,

Seventhly, laying no stress upon the last mentioned inference, we have ample proofs to shew, that the Welsh tongue is *now* what it *was* on the *coming* of the Romans into Britain.

Lastly, it can be proved that the mass of names before-mentioned as *inexplicable* in other languages are real words in the Welsh; consequently there results a two-fold inference: first, that it has been preserved without any change from the most remote antiquity; and next, that the language of the first inhabitants of Europe is identified therein.

Examples of etymology: the names of volcanic mountains explained.

SICILY.

The title of king of the Two Sicilies, belonging to the crown of Naples, is of itself a sufficient evidence to shew that the name must have an allusion to something common to the island properly so called, and also to the country about Naples; and nothing can be more remarkably so than the two celebrated volcanoes of Etna and Vesuvius. The word *Sicily*, by preserving the primitive sound of C as K, is very nearly the Welsh *Cegulw*, which is pronounced as if it were written *Kekceloo* in the English orthography; and the signification of it is, the *mouth of burning cinders*; being derived from *Ceg*, a mouth, and *Ulw*, burning cinders, hot ashes, or embers. The initial of *Cegulw* has three mutations, which, for want of appropriate characters, I must thus exemplify: *Bâr e Gegulw*, the peak of the combustible mouth; *Bâr a Cgegulw*, a peak with a combustible mouth; *In-Ngegulw*, in a combustible mouth: and these mutations account for writing *Sicily*, instead of *Cicily*, or *Kikily*, which ought to be the word in its absolute form. Hence the appellation of the *Two Sicilies* implies the *two burning craters*.

MOUNT ETNA.

In this name may be recognized the Welsh words, *E TANA*, the *accumulation of fire*, which may be thus further explained: *E*, *the*; *TANA*, *to accumulate fire*, and also *fire collected together*; and the root of *TANA* is *TÂN*, which primarily means *expansion*, and *fire* in a secondary sense. So *MONT E TANA*, *MONT E TÂN*, and *MONT E TANIO*, are literally the *mount of the accumulating fire*, the *mount of fire*, and the *mount of the firing*; or, the *burning mountain*.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

This name means the mountain of the *combustible mouth*, if it is to be identified in *MONT VUS-HYVYS*, which words are

pronounced almost exactly like it; and is thus explained: *Vus-hyvys*, if it were not governed in construction by the word *Mont*, would be *Bus-hyvys* in its absolute form, from *Bus*, a mouth or aperture, and *Hyvys*, from *Hyv*, apt or capable, and *Ys*, a consuming or burning.

STROMBALI.

The Welsh words *STRUM BALI*, which are exactly of the same sound as this name, imply the *ridge of eruption*, or the *disgorging ridge*; and they are thus explained: *Ystrum*, a ridge, from the prefix *ys* and *trum*, is, by the common elision of the *y*, written *Strum*; and *Bali*, a disgorging, is a collective noun, from *Balu*, to throw out, to eject, or to erupt.

Having, as I conceive, so successfully found the before-mentioned names explained in the Welsh language, I am tempted to rob Vulcan of part of his honours, by deriving the term *volcano* from the same source. In so doing, it is necessary first, to observe that the initial *V* is not a radical letter; and that its sound in the Welsh is the secondary power, or mutation of *M* and of *B*. I therefore fix upon *Bal-cynnau*, or the *burning peak*, or *burning mountain*, as the original, from whence *Volcano* is derived: and under various forms of constructions it is very like in sound; as *E VAL-CYNNAU*, the *burning peak*; and to give the sound of *Val-cynnau*, according to the English orthography, it must be written *Valconne*, which differs but very little from *Volcano*. *BAL-CYNNAU* is formed from *Bal*, a term for a conical hill, or peak, and especially such as is *thrown up*; and *Cynnau*, to kindle, or to take fire; and also a firing, or kindling.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1799.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BY no means intended to assert that the English translation of the bible should be considered as the standard for biblical criticism; but what I advanced in my reply to M. R. was merely that it was rendered perfectly consistent with itself; and this consistency is still maintained in all the passages which your correspondent M. R. quotes (p. 247 of your magazine for October last) to prove his former position; and I will now proceed to offer a few reasons why the word *JEHOVAH* is rendered *Lord* in those passages.

Although in the original Hebrew the word *JEHOVAH* is every where made use of

of in the passages above alluded to, yet, in the English bible it is translated, I think very properly, *Lord*; for it does not appear that the word JEHOVAH was at that time used as a particular title of distinction, but afterwards, when God renews his promise to deliver the Israelites from the Egyptian bondage, and to carry them into Canaan, he more fully declares his power, and by the name of JEHOVAH enters into a covenant with them: here then is the first passage in which this word is used as a particular title of distinction; for in the other passages that great honour is not attached to the name, which here seems to be implied, and therefore it was not necessary that it should be translated otherwise than by its common signification; but where the Almighty so expressly assumes this title to be a memorial of the covenant between him and the Israelites, then it appears as if it was to be considered as a title of honour. M. R. seems to have misunderstood my meaning, when he says, that I maintained that the word "them" signified "a title of honour." I did not say that *that word* signified "a title of honour," but that a particular title of distinction was attached to the word JEHOVAH in that passage. It is well known that the Jews retain so great a veneration for the word JEHOVAH that they are forbidden to pronounce it. In former times it was only the high priest that might pronounce it, and that but once a year, at the solemn benediction of the people in the feast of expiation. It appears by the fragments which we have remaining of the *Hexapla* of Origen, that he wrote *Adonai* in all places where JEHOVAH was in the Hebrew; and we do not find that St. Jerome either makes use of this word in his translation of the bible, or in his other works; he follows the ancient Greek interpreters, translating it, for the most part, *Lord*. I must, however, confess that I am more inclined to favour bishop Warburton's explanation of the passage than M. R.'s objections against it, inasmuch as by his explanation the passage seems to be rendered entirely free from that obscurity which your correspondent supposes to exist in it.

Your's, &c.

December 18, 1798.

S. E.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your excellent magazine, allow me to address a few lines to the present judicious

editors and selectors of Calmet's great Dictionary, now publishing by C. Taylor.

A considerable portion of part third is appropriated to the different interpretations of *αγγελος*, angels, or agents, messengers, &c. but towards the close of this very interesting and entertaining article, there is an opinion which might have created no surprise in the last century when Calmet wrote, but which seems rather extraordinary to have crept into this modern edition at the end of the eighteenth century. Angels are here represented as sent from the throne of divine mercy in various services to mankind, "in which they may be (and probably are) always engaged, though invisible to us; we may receive from them much good or evil, without our being aware of any angelic interference." Upon reviewing the previous parts of this article, there does not seem to be any part of the references from sacred authorities, nor can I trace any which lead to so positive a conclusion as of this continual ministration of angels. The various dispensations and interpositions of divine providence, as well general and particular, I am ready to admit, and any thinking man who acknowledges a superintending cause, cannot well deny them; but this ministration by angels, over each individual, however invisibly it may be effected, seems to be so poetical, and at the same time so contradictory to the divine declarations, which state that the seasons of God's visitations by miraculous agents is passed away, that I must beg to enter my protest against the continuance, at this enlightened period, of any such doctrine. It has hitherto been the basis on which superstition has built all her fearful terrors—upon which the ignorant and the young have been led to fear instead of loving the ways of religion; and sacred things have been wrapped in a veil of alarm, which has shaken the most placid innocence, and disturbed the most peaceful mind!

To strengthen this doctrine, the editors offer an instance from Job, where Satan, an evil "angel is represented as producing storms, &c. by his activity—though Job knew not that it was Satan." It is remarkable that this book of Job, which most critical writers have long since settled to be an allegorical or epic poem, should have been selected for an instance or proof of the doctrine advanced; but if this did not shake it, enough is said in the very next sentence to overthrow any reliance upon this example—"but Job referred it all to the good pleasure of God, acting

acting by natural causes." Now Job is here made to act like a natural and rational being. There was no similitude to the other cases of Abraham, Manoah, &c. whose angels, having performed their message, made themselves known by some visible sign. There was a sect of the ancient Jews, and there are many people among moderns, so superstitious as to believe that each person has his peculiar spirit or angel watching over their steps; and to help themselves on in the depth

into which they have thus plunged, they go the length of supposing, that when they have done any thing wrong, they must needs have two guardian angels, one leading them into good, and the other pulling them to evil; and thus, between them both, they destroy their own accountability, give up the justice of God, and desert all the doctrines of the very religion they profess!

Nov. 1798.

H. A.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 4th of July, 1798, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Moral and Political Sciences, during the last quarterly Sitting, by Citizen Lacuée.

[Year VI. of the French Republic—ivth Tri-mastre, 10 Thermidor.]

THE class of Moral and Political Sciences had proposed, as a subject for one of the prizes to be distributed by the Institute, the solution of the following question:

"What are the most proper institutions to found the morals of a people?"

The class has received fifteen memoirs on this subject: three of them appear to merit a distinct notice, because their authors have approached to the end proposed in the question; but not judging that any has attained it, the prize will not be distributed.

The works of which the class has thought fit to make a particular mention are, that which was deposited on the third day, at the office of the secretary of the Institute, and which bears for epigraph these verses of Horace:

"Si forte necesse est fugere, non exaudita Continget—dubiumque licentia sumpta pudenter."

That which was inscribed under number 6, and which has for its epigraph this passage of Cicero: "*Nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides.*" That which was inscribed under number 10, bears for epigraph these words, taken from the memoir itself: "*On n'honore point la vertu, on la respecte.*"

The class has thought proper to propose the same question afresh: it was also considered, at the same time, that the elementary questions of the general question require to be indicated in a new program. This program will be published in the sitting of the 15th Vendemiaire next.

The class of Moral and Political Sciences had also to adjudge a prize upon this question:

"For what objects and on what conditions is it expedient for a republican state to open public loans?"

As the authors of the memoirs sent to the concurrence, or *concours*, do not appear to have attained the end of the question, the class proposes the same subject afresh.

In a separate program, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for January, the following question in social science was proposed:

"How far ought the power of a father of a family to extend, and what limits should be prescribed to it in a well-constituted republic?"

Although this last question involves very interesting matter, and especially at a period when the legislative body is about to be employed in digesting a civil code, the class probably entertained the first idea of it from a very extensive discussion which took place at one of its own sittings, on paternal authority. The class had been invited to this discussion by two memoirs of our fellow-member DESALLES, and by a memoir in two parts of our fellow-member RÖDERER; all three relating to the principles of government in China.

In his first memoir, entitled "*On the influence which despotism in China, and the morals which accompany it, have produced on the forty centuries of its stable duration,*" Citizen DESALLES, after combating RAYNAL, who thought he had discovered principles of republicanism in the government of China, draws a conclusion, from a comparative examen of all the histories grounded upon the Chinese writers, and from the different voyages of embassy, that China, during the term of its twenty-two dynasties, has never admitted into its government

government any other than the most anti-republican forms.

In his second memoir, intitled: *A new enquiry into the despotism of right and essential fact in the Government of China*, Citizen DESALLES, after having shewn that despotism is the concentration in one single person of all the powers which the social compact requires to be essentially divided and communicated, proves, that in China, the three powers are referred by the law to the hereditary sovereign: he proves afterwards, that there, as every where else, this hereditary sovereign has almost always abused it, so that if we divide the forty centuries of the duration of the Chinese empire into three parts, it would appear that about 1500 years have been consecrated to the nullity (*nullité*) of their monarchs, 1500 years to their crimes and unprincipled oppressions, and scarcely 1000 to philanthropic tolerance, happiness and virtue.

Citizen RÆDERER, struck with the great phenomenon which the Chinese nation presents, viz. the stability of its government, in spite of its immense population and territory, thinks, on the other hand, that the honour of it does not pertain to despotism, but to institutions really republican, which, under appearances of oppression and even of servitude, in China, surmount the powers of despotism. These institutions are that of the choice of magistrates, and that of the patriarchal authority, which last is very different from paternal authority. The author makes it appear, that in China all magistracies are really elective, that all the Chinese are equally free to arrive at the most eminent, that no one obtains them unless by gradual promotions from college to college, the result of public examinations, in which the emperor has no concern; that the Mandarins, who have all been educated in the same common schools, all instructed in one and the same doctrine, all drawn without distinction of origin, from the body of the nation, all armed, by the usages of the country, with many means of resisting oppression, must necessarily be, and are all in reality, interested to support the people against despotism, and not to serve as an instrument of despotism against the people.

The organization of families appears to our colleague to be a second barrier against the abuses of every species of public power. "In Europe," says he, "where the paternal system is adopted, wherever a hundred thousand heads are united to-

gether, twenty thousand fathers of families are to be governed; in China, where the patriarchal system is adopted, wherever there are a hundred thousand individuals, the government has only to take charge of two thousand persons, from which difference must result the double advantage of rendering a great people more easy to govern, and yet more difficult to oppress. In effect, wherever a thousand heads of families can arm at least fifty thousand individuals, there must either be frequent and terrible commotions against power, or great management on the part of those who exercise power towards the subjects."

The labour, of which we have just given an account, having obliged our colleague to bestow his researches for a long time on the language and writing of the Chinese, this has led him, in another memoir, to compare the advantages and inconveniences of the two systems of writing adopted in all civilized nations; symbolical writing, or the representative of ideas, which is that of the Chinese; and alphabetical writing, or the representative of sounds, which is that of the Europeans; and, on this occasion, he draws a parallel between the Chinese and the French writing. Whichever of those may be entitled to pre-eminence, much may be gained, according to the author, by studying the principles of the Chinese language at a time when all men's minds are turned towards perfecting the means of communication between nations. He thinks that writing, like articulated language, and the language of action invented by LEFEE and SICARD, may become a real instrument of analysis, and that it may be possible to establish between these three means of communication, such an accordance, that one may serve as a supplement or controul to the other. The researches of Citizen RÆDERER have likewise often given him occasion to furnish observations proper to mark the influence of signs upon ideas, and to set in a clear light the full importance of the question proposed on this subject, by the National Institute.

Citizen VILLETERQUE, agreeing with Citizen RÆDERER as to the influence of signs upon ideas, and persuaded that it is only by diminishing the too frequent approximations in language, by means of better conceived definitions, that we can add to the evidence of such approximations as are designed to maintain the analogy of ideas with the faculty of generalizing, has endeavoured, in a memoir entitled, *On Philosophical Experience*, to seize

and trace the differences which exist between philosophic experience and the philosophic spirit.

Citizen FLEURIEU has read a new fragment of his relation of the voyage round the world, made in 1790, 1791, and 1792, by Captain STEPHEN MARCHAND, of Marseilles.

This fragment offers a description of the island of Tinian, one of the Marian islands, such as Commodore Anson found in 1742, compared with that which is given of it by voyagers who have touched there 22 years after the voyage of the former. A quarter of a century has sufficed to transform an enchanting piece of scenery into a rude impracticable wild: so true is the observation of the Pliny of France, that man enjoys more than he possesses; that he only keeps possession of what he has by cares perpetually renewed, and that if these are discontinued, every thing languishes, every thing deteriorates, every thing falls back into the hand of nature, which re-assumes her rights, and effaces the works of man.

Citizen GOSSELIN has read to the class some disquisitions relative to the geographical system of Polybius, and presented also a chart founded on the data of that historian. This is the fifth geographical system of the ancients which Citizen GOSSELIN has restored.

Citizen BOUCHAUD has read two memoirs, the subject of which is the Roman Legislation. One, which continues the series of seven preceding memoirs published by him, is entitled, *Historical and critical Researches on the Edicts of the Roman Magistrates*. In the other, which

has for its title, *An Essay on the Numismatic History of the Roman Legislation*, our colleague describes a medal struck in honour of Marcus Porcius Læca, a tribune of the people, who, in spite of the opposition of the consuls, deprived them by a law of the right of scourging a Roman citizen with rods. A victory like this gained over arbitrary power, a victory which Cicero celebrated with the enthusiasm which the exhilarating name of liberty is calculated to inspire,—this victory was well worthy to attract the notice of a member of the National Institute; a victory like this deserved well to be engraved upon bronze. Why have not we also erected durable monuments to those of our legislators, who, by the decrees which they have proposed, have so powerfully contributed to make us re-conquer our rights? Why have we not also, like the Romans, distinguished our laws by the names of the authors? Unquestionably the representatives of the French people have no occasion for similar institutions in order to make liberty loved and respected, to labour to render the French nation as happy as it is great; but these institutions, could they only prevent one single disastrous law, could they only give birth to one wise law, could they only be one additional guarantee of our felicity and our glory, we ought to adopt. Let us lavish encouragement on the men who are called either to govern us or to give us laws; the career which they have to run through is immense, and it is strewn with the greatest difficulties.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER XI.

•• This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CXLVIII. BOLINGBROKE'S GRATITUDE.

BOLINGBROKE, to shew his gratitude to my father for permitting him to return to England, endeavoured to supplant the minister by means of the royal mistresses—but George II. was ruled by his queen, and not by his mistresses. Queen Caroline, indeed, deserved the favour she enjoyed. So attentive was she to

her husband, that he could not walk through the gardens, without her calling for her cloak, and following him, even when she had a cold, or was otherwise indisposed.

CXLIX. SWIFT.

Swift was a good writer, but had a bad heart. Even to the last he was devoured by ambition, which he pretended to despise

spife. Would you believe that, after finding his opposition to the ministry fruitless, and, what galled him still more, contemned, he summoned up resolution to wait on Sir Robert Walpole? Sir Robert seeing Swift look pale and ill, inquired the state of his health, with his usual old English good humour and urbanity. They were standing by a window that looked into the court-yard, where was an ancient ivy dropping towards the ground. "Sir, said Swift, with an emphatic look, I am like that ivy: I want support." Sir Robert answered, "Why then, doctor, did you attach yourself to a falling wall?" Swift took the hint, made his bow, and retired.

CL. ATTERBURY.

Atterbury was nothing more nor less than a jacobite priest. His writings were extolled by that faction, but his letter on Clarendon's History is truly excellent.

CLI. GEORGE I.

On a journey to Hanover the coach of George I. breaking down, he was obliged to take shelter in the next country-house, which belonged to a gentleman attached to the abdicated family. The king was of course shewn into the best room; where, in the most honourable place, appeared—the portrait of the pretender. The possessor, in great confusion, was about to apologize by pleading obligations, &c. when the king stopped him, by saying, with a smile of indifference, "Upon my word it is very like the family."

CLII. WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

William Duke of Cumberland gave promises of talents that were never accomplished. One day he had given some offence to his royal mother, and was remanded to the confinement of his chamber. After what the queen thought a sufficient duration of his punishment, she sent for him. He returned in a very sulky humour. "What have you been doing?" said the queen.—"Reading."—"What book?"—"The New Testament."—"Very well. What part?"—"Where it is said, *Woman why troublest thou me?*"

CLIII. DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

I am told that the secret letters between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough, in the first glow of their passion, are still extant in a certain house in the Green Park. They used to correspond under feigned and romantic names. When this intense friendship abated, the duchess was certainly more in fault than the queen. Such was the equality produced by their

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intimacy, that almost the sole remaining idea of superiority remained with her who had the advantage in personal charms—and in this there was unfortunately no comparison. The duchess became so presumptuous that she would give the queen her gloves to hold, and on taking them again would affect suddenly to turn her head away, as if her royal mistress had perspired some disagreeable effluvia!

CLIV. LADY SUNDON.

Lady Sundon was bribed with a pair of diamond ear-rings, and procured the donor a good place at court. Though the matter was notoriously known, she was so imprudent as to wear them constantly in public. This being blamed in a company, Lady Wortley Montague, like Mrs. Candour, undertook Lady Sundon's defence. "And pray, says she, where is the harm? I, for my part, think Lady Sundon acts wisely—for does not the bush shew where the wine is sold?"

CLV. POPE.

Pope received a thousand pounds from the Duchess of Marlborough, on condition that he would suppress the character of Atossa—yet it is printed.

CLVI. BURNET.

Bishop Burnet's absence of mind is well known. Dining with the Duchess of Marlborough, after her husband's disgrace, he compared this great general to Belisarius. "But, said the Duchess, eagerly, how came it that such a man was so miserable and universally deserted?"—"Oh madam, (exclaimed the *distract* prelate) he had such a brimstone of a wife!"

CLVII. ORIGINAL LETTER.*

Strawberry Hill, August 18, 1785.

I am sorry, dear sir, that I must give you unanswerable reasons, why I cannot print the work you recommend. I have been so much solicited since I set up my press to employ it for others, that I was forced to make it a rule to listen to no such applications. I refused Lord Hardwicke to print a publication of his; Lady Mary Forbes, to print letters of her ancestor Lord Essex; and the Countess of Aldborough, to print her father's poems, though in a piece as small as what you mention. These I recollect at once, beside others whose recommendations do not immediately occur to my memory; though I dare say they do remember them, and would resent my breaking my rule. I will

* About a hundred letters of compliment or civility, will be omitted. Those only are selected which contain literary facts, or uncommon thoughts.

only beg you ~~not~~ to treat me with so much ceremony, nor ever use the word *humbly* to me, who am no ways intitled to such respect. One private gentleman is not superior to another, in essentials; I fear, the virtues of an untainted young heart, are preferable to those of an old man long

conversant with the world: and in soundness of understanding you *have* shown and *will* show a depth which has not fallen to the lot of your sincere humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

P. S. I will call on you in a few days, and say more on the particulars of your letter.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

INTERESTING AND ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BIRON.

AMONG the remarkable persons, and especially among the generals, who perished by the revolutionary axe, were several, concerning whom the public has not yet pronounced an unanimous opinion. In this number is the *ci-devant* duc De Biron. All the authentic information, however, that it has been possible to obtain of his conduct and opinions, is highly honourable to the memory of this illustrious victim.

After the massacre at Frankfort, in which the *ci-devant* regiment of Saintonge was cut to pieces, Biron, who then commanded the division of the middle Rhine at Strasburg, marched with 10,000 men to the assistance of Custine's army, which then occupied the country extending from Cassel to Frankfort. Custine was attacked, and his army, after being forced to retire from the environs of the latter place, would have been cut off and entirely destroyed, but for the prudent advice and military skill of Biron, by whose means the retreat upon Cassel was effected. His *sang-froid* and firmness at that critical moment saved both his troops and Custine's, whose impetuosity of temper had deprived him of the use of his judgment.

Biron's patriotism was incontestible. He gave the most convincing proof of it at Strasburg, at the time of his wife's emigration; she wrote him a letter, which he opened in the presence of several officers, and after reading it, expressed himself in the following words: "my wife is not fond of her country, and is determined to leave it. Let her go! As for me, I will never abandon France."

DUMOURIER.

A month before Dumourier was appointed minister for foreign affairs, he was at Niort, where he was forced to conceal himself in order to avoid the persecution of his creditors. Delessart, the minister, knowing his intimate acquaintance with Genlonné, conceived the

idea of employing him in the diplomatic line, with the hope that he would interpose his good offices between him and that representative of the people, who was a member of the diplomatic committee, and one of his most implacable enemies. He therefore wrote a ministerial letter to Dumourier, who had long been soliciting an employ in the *corps diplomatique*, desiring him to repair with all convenient speed to Paris, where the king's intentions would be made known to him. He sent him at the same time six thousand livres, to pay any debts he might have contracted at Poitou.

Dumourier hastened to Paris, expecting to be made minister plenipotentiary at least; and immediately on his arrival waited upon Delessart. The minister told him that nothing was as yet determined upon; but that a change in the diplomatic body would speedily take place, and that as it was his intention to propose him to the king as a proper person to fill one of the vacant places, he was glad of an opportunity of conversing with him previously, in order to judge in what situation his talents might be made most useful. He then spoke to him of the opposition he met with from some members of the assembly. When he came to Genlonné, Dumourier interrupted him: "Oh! as to him, said he eagerly, he is my intimate friend, and I undertake not only to put an end to his attacks upon you, but, if you chuse, to bring him here to-morrow to receive your orders." Delessart acceded to the proposal, and the following day Dumourier returned with Genlonné, who expressed his regret at having given a wrong interpretation to the intentions of the minister, and promised to regulate his conduct differently in future.

Delessart enchanted with this interview, conceived the hope of turning it to great advantage; thought that he had already the whole diplomatic committee at his orders; and congratulated himself upon his sending for Dumourier to Paris. It was not long before the latter perceived what was passing in the minister's mind; nor did he fail to avail himself of it with his

his usual dexterity. In his third visit, he intimated to Delessart his fear of being arrested at Paris, at the suit of his creditors, in case he should prolong his stay; and was only to be detained by the payment of his debts. They amounted to a considerable sum, and were discharged out of the secret service money allotted to the minister.

CARRIER.

Carrier, whose very name conveys the idea of destruction, was, nevertheless, a man of a whimsical sort of gaiety, which manifested itself on a variety of occasions. A grenadier of one of the battalions of the department of L'Ardèche, being destitute of shoes, represented his wants to Carrier, by whom he was very roughly treated. "What!" said he "do you take me for a shoemaker?—I'll give you shoes with a vengeance." On saying this, he went to fetch his sabre. "Do you wish to fight in good earnest, said the grenadier, putting himself on guard?—Well! with all my heart: it's my business." Carrier turned pale, but affecting not to be disconcerted, "you are a d—d honest fellow!" said he, "What country do you come from?"—"L'Ardèche."—"Why, then, you are a countryman of mine: there are none but good folks in our country." Carrier then desired breakfast to be brought for him, and gave him 12 livres, and an order for two pair of shoes.

When he was put upon his trial, he considered himself as a worthy man, and a good patriot, who was about to be sacrificed to what was then called the *thermidorean* re-action. "*When the wind shifts,*" said he to his advocate, *the tiles fall upon your head.*" Being asked by the latter, how he could have the heart to drown children only five or six years old, he answered thus: "*Their fathers, their mothers, their tutors and teachers were all royalists: while destroying the old wolves, how could I let the young wolves escape?*"

Nothing could be more astonishing than his tranquillity and *sang-froid*, on hearing that he was condemned to die. On the very day of his execution, he gave an early breakfast to several of his friends; eating little himself, drinking only one glass of wine, and passing the whole time in giving a description of his journey from the prison to the scaffold, and of the manner in which he should be received by the spectators upon his road. "Some," said he, "will cry out, there goes the villain who put so many innocent people to death in la Vendée! what an ugly wretch it is! but others will reply, it was not he who did all the mischief,"

These particulars come from the mouth of a man of veracity, to whom they were related by Tronçon du Coudrai, Carrier's advocate, who was present at the breakfast. "Execrable as Carrier was," added the advocate, "all his crimes proceeded rather from his head than from his heart: his disordered imagination shewed him traitors and conspirators every where. If, however, during his proconsulate, his hands were almost always embued in blood, they were not at least soiled by foreign gold. He did not leave enough to pay his counsellor."

CHARRETTE.

A lieutenant, who served in the column by which Charrette was taken, gives the following account of that expedition:

For about two months before, Charrette had been destitute of cavalry, almost the whole having been lost in the affair of *St. Christophe*, where he had contrived to get together 400 men of the neighbouring communes, by threatening the inhabitants with death if they did not comply with his requisition. On the very day of that assemblage, he was almost totally defeated; out of eighty horses which he possessed, fifty being taken by the republicans. The peasants who escaped from the action, abandoning him entirely, he remained with about forty men, who could not quit him, either because they were deserters from our troops, or because their conscience would not suffer them to break the oath they had taken not to leave him in any extremity.

Charrette now came to a resolution to abandon the remainder of his horses, that he might the more easily take refuge in the woods, out of which he never ventured more. The republicans, who pursued him, marched in small columns of from fifty to sixty men, beating about in the woods, particularly in the forests of *Jauvoys*, of *Grata*, the woods of des *Essarts*, and all those that exist in the commune of *Leger*. His great knowledge of the country often contributed to save him, no less than the excellent system of tactics he had adopted. He knew by means of his spies, the place at which his pursuers were to halt for the night. The next morning he watched the moment of their departure, and the road they took, and in that manner followed them till they halted again, so that when they believed they had him in front of them, he was almost always in their rear. It sometimes happened that they pursued him a whole day in the forest of *Jauvoys*, without being able to discover him, although

though perfectly sure he was there, while the only way he took to escape, was by keeping the same path as they. The peasants always concealed him, some out of fear, and others from a principle of attachment. He was, however, grown cruel, even towards those who had served him; and more than once killed peasants who were ploughing their grounds, lest they should betray him, and indicate his route. In the commune of St. Hilaire, near Paluan, he put to death with his own hand, the father, the son, and the son in law, upon mere suspicion. He was also grown melancholy; the idea of his destruction incessantly haunting his mind. At length his evil destiny overtook him.

A republican column was returning to their cantonment at the Château de Pont-de-vie, near the town of Poirée, four days after they had left it, in order to procure provisions, and take a little rest, when two horsemen upon the look out, saw the gleam of arms break through the trees. Of this they immediately informed the general, who advanced without losing a moment, at the head of the few troopers he had with him, and soon perceived that it was the band of Charrette, which was defiling two a-breast across a heath of small extent. The general rode through the two ranks, in order to discover if their chief was among them, while they, more eager to save than to defend themselves, fired only two or three shot, which took no effect. Here it may be proper to observe that Charrette was flying before a small column, from Leger, commanded by adjutant-general Valentin; and that it was only in consequence of our counter-marching that we met with him; for, according to custom, he was following our detachment.

The general ordered the infantry to advance, and sent it in pursuit of the royalists he had reconnoitred, among whom he had not been able to discover Charrette. They were soon overtaken, and out of thirty-seven, four only escaped; and how even they contrived to get off is not known. The cavalry being dispersed along the different roads in search of the principal chief, a young man without arms and in the livery of a servant, was perceived by two *hôte-chasseurs* coming out of a little wood, or rather out of a morass. They rode up to him, and requested him to tell them where Charrette was to be found. The young man at first denied having seen him, but a few strokes with the flat of their sabres made him confess that the renowned com-

mander of the royalists was in the very morass that he had just left. The *Chasseurs* immediately rode back to convey this information to the general, who ordered three or four foot soldiers to search the suspected place; and at last Charrette was discovered by a corporal of the *Chasseurs of the mountains*, of which corps our infantry was composed. Travaux, our general, also perceived him, and gave orders that not a shot should be fired. The corporal caught hold of him by the skirts of his jacket and endeavoured to stop him, but Charrette, who at that fatal moment had lost his customary presence of mind, kept running, and dragged the corporal after him till he came to a hedge, over which he attempted to leap, but fell into the midst of it, and was taken out in a state of insensibility; being entirely exhausted by his long continued efforts to escape. A little water thrown in his face having restored him to his senses, the first words he spoke were, *Whose prisoner am I?* Travaux, was the answer. *So much the better*, said he, *he is the only man worthy to take me.* He was armed with a carbine and two pistols, which he had discharged in the previous action. His dress was a green jacket with the skirts turned back, and embroidered with four *fleur-de-lis* in gold; a pink waistcoat, a sash of white silk with gold fringe at the ends; half-boots, and a round hat with a handkerchief over it. He had been struck by a ball, which had grazed his forehead over the left eye; and had been wounded in the left arm by the bursting of his carbine. As he was too weak to walk, he was put on a horse, and conducted to the Château de Pont-de-vie, where he passed the night in the general's room, under a strong guard. He ate and chatted all the night, and, in short, supported that character of fortitude, which he had acquired in so many trying situations. The next day he was taken to head quarters at Angers, whence he was conveyed to Nantz, and there tried and shot.

Before his punishment, the executioner asked if he would permit him to tie a bandage over his eyes—No, answered Charrette, I have looked death often enough in the face to be able to brave him. Being asked by general Travaux, why he had not emigrated, when he had found an opportunity, "I had sworn, said he, to put the king upon the throne, or perish in the attempt—I have kept my oath."

[To be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including the secret history of that event.]

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

PROPOSALS for forming a Public Institution for diffusing the knowledge of Mechanical Inventions, and for teaching, by Philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the application of Science to the common purposes of Life, by *Count Rumford*, 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

Letter to a Member of the Senate of Cambridge, by the Author of a Discourse to Academic Youth, 1s.

Hurst.

Monthly Epitome of New Publications for 1798, 7s.

Clarke.

BIOGRAPHY.

A new Catalogue of living English Authors, vol. i, 7s. bds.

Faulder.

DRAMA.

SELF IMMOLATION, or the Sacrifice of Love, a play translated from the German of *KOTZEBUE*, by *Henry Neuman*, esq, 2s.

Phillips.

Laugh when you Can, a comedy, by *Frederick Reynolds*, 2s.

Longman and Rees.

The Secret, a comedy, by *Edward Morris*, esq. 2s.

Cadell and Davies.

The Discarded Secretary, or the Mysterious Chorus, an historical play, by *Edmund John Eyre*, 2s.

Longman and Rees.

Goetz of Berlichingen with the iron hand, a tragedy, from the German of *Goethe*, translated by *William Scott*, esq. 3s. 6d.

Bell.

EDUCATION.

An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language, by *l'Abbe Tardy*, 4s. 6d.

Clark.

The English Reader: pieces in prose and poetry, selected from the best writers, by *Lindley Murray*, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Longman and Rees.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL.

Elements of Chemistry, by *Joseph Francis Jacquet*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

West.

On the Ventilation of Hospitals and Barracks; on Regimental Practice, &c. &c. by *P. H. Williams*, surgeon to the East Norfolk Militia, 2s. 6d.

Longman and Rees.

Biographia Medica: an historical and critical Memoir of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Medical Characters, from the earliest to the present time, by *Benjamin Hutchinson*, surgeon, 2 vol. 8vo. 16s. bds.

Johnson.

Testimonies respecting the Treatment of the Venereal Disease by Nitrous Acid, published by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 8vo. 5s. sewed

Johnson.

The Effect of Nitrous Vapour in Preventing and Destroying Contagion ascertained. With an Introduction on the Nature of the Jail Fever, by *James Carmichael Smith*, M. D. 8vo. 4s. bds.

Johnson.

MISCELLANIES.

The April Fashions of London and Paris; containing eight beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country, to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d.

Carpenter and Co.

The Analytical Review, (New Series) No. I. to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d.

Hurst.

The Historical, Biographical, Literary, and Scientific Magazine, No. I, to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d.

Cawthorne.

A Letter to the Women of England, by *A. F. Randall*, 2s. 6d.

Longman and Rees.

Fair Play is a Jewel, or the Discussers discussed, in which the case is fairly stated respecting the Bishop of Salisbury's late Charge, and Mr. Wansey's Answer, 1s. 6d.

Eaton.

Letters to William Wilberforce, M. P. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity, by a Layman, 8vo. 3s. sewed

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Letter to the Anti-jacobin Reviewers, by *Charles Lloyd*, author of *Edmund Oliver*, 1s.

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Letter to Mr. Eton from a Merchant in Turkey, to prove the necessity of Abolishing the Levant Company, 1s.

Mathews.

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No. VII. of a Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated solely to the use and amusement of the Officers of the British army and of Gentlemen Volunteers, who are desirous of obtaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns, 2s. 6d.

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The Trial, by a Court Martial, of Lieut. Colonel Watson, late of the 7th regiment of Light Dragoons, 1s.

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The Victim of Prejudice, by *Mary Hays*, 2 vol. 6s. bds.

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The Family of Halden, translated from the German of *Augustus la Fontaine*, 4 vol. 14s.

Bell.

The Aristocrat, 2 vol. 7s.

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POLITICAL.

An examination into the origin of the discontents in Ireland, with remarks on the writings of *Arthur Young*, esq. by *William Bingley*, 2s.

The Speech of Robert Peel, Esq. in Parliament, Feb. 14, 1799, on the Union with Ireland. With the Resolutions, as finally amended. 6d.

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Arguments for a Coalition against France. 1s.

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Mr.

Mr. William Smith's Address to the People of Ireland, being the substance of his Speech in the Irish Parliament, on the Subject of an Union. 2s. Coghlan.

No Union! By Paddy Whack. 6d.

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Speech of the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, in the House of Commons, 12th February, relative to Ireland. 1s. Wright.

Constitutional Strictures on the Speeches of Mr. Pitt, in the Debates on the Union with Ireland. By the Earl of Abingdon. 1s. Barnes.

Substance of the Speech of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, Feb. 7th, on the subject of the Union with Ireland. 1s. Wright.

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Thoughts on the Redemption and State of the Land Tax. 2s. Debrett.

Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws. By Robert Saunders, Esq. 3s. 6d. Sewell.

An Examination into the Increase of the Revenue Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792, to 1799. 2s. Wright.

Thoughts on Taxation, with Suggestions on the Means of raising the Supplies for the ensuing Year. By a Commissioner of the Taxes. 1s. Symonds.

POETRY.

Inkle and Yarico. By Mr. C. Brown. 4to. Glendenning.

The Knyghte of the Golden Locks, an ancient Poem, applicable to the present times. 1s. White.

The Epiphany, a Seatonian Prize Poem. By William Bolland, A. M. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

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Four Historical Prints, representing the Battle of the Nile. Plain 3 guineas, Proofs 4 guineas, Coloured 6 guineas. Dodd.

THEOLOGY.

The Pastoral Care. By the late Alexander Gerard, D. D. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

A Sermon Preached at Heytesbury, 29th November, 1798, by David Williams, Curate. Williams.

Two Sermons before the University of Oxford, 10th February, 1799, on the Seven Vials mentioned in Revelations: and an Enquiry into the signification of the word "Bara." By G. S. Faber. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

The Payment of Tribute, a duty of strict moral Obligation; a Discourse delivered at Sheffield, 30th January, 1799. With observations on the word "Loyalty." By George Smith, A. M. 6d. Mathews.

A Sermon on Death, preached at St.

Giles's in the Fields, Dec. 9th, 1798 (Probationary Sermon). By the Rev. T. Deacon. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon preached before the Lords, February 27th, 1799, by the Lord Bishop of Durham. 4to. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The Nature and Danger of Infidel Philosophy. By the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. 1s. 6d. Hurst.

Sermon on the Love of our Country, preached at the Catholic Chapel, White-street, Moorfields, 27th Feb. 1799. By the Rev. James Archer. 1s. Baker.

TRAVELS.

A Second Walk through Wales. By Richard Warner. Embellished with Views, &c. 8s. Dilly.

Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides, for the purpose of examining the State of the Arts, Sciences, Natural History and Manners; translated from the French of B. Faujassaint Fond. With Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. Ridgeway.

IN FRENCH.

Manuel tire D'Epictete, et de L'Empereur Marc Aurele. 2s. boards. Dilly.

New publications in Spain in the month of December.

La únia Religion verdadera demostrada contra los Sectarios opuestos a la Iglesia romana: un tomo in 8vo.

Memoria fisico-económica sobre el mejoramiento de los lienzos en Galicia y otras partes del Reyno por todos los medios conocidos, como asimismo el conocimiento de terrenos oportunos para la siembra de lino, &c. su autor D. Francisco Cónsul Jove.

Nuevo método de operar en la hernia crural, por Don Antonio de Gimbernát, Director de los Reales colegios de Cirugia, &c.

Comentarios de C. Julio César, traducidos por D. Manuel de Valbuena, &c.

Cato en Utica: su autor Mr. Addison, traducida en prosa Castellana, &c.

Práctica del Consejo Real en el despacho de los negocios consultativos, instructivos y contenciosos, &c. obra postuma de D. Pedro Escolans de Arrieta.

Semanario de agricultura y artes, dirigido a los Párrocos, &c.

Vida del gran Thebandro español: 4 tomos; en 8vo.

Defectos de la Jurisprudencia por Muratoris traducidos connotas segun el Derecho Real de España por el Lio. D. Vicente Maria de Terrilla, &c. un tomo en 4to.

Elementos de Chimica, escritos en frances por Mr. J. A. Chaptal, &c. traducidos por D. Higinis Antonio Lorente, &c. tres tomos en 4to.

Geometria de los niños: un tomo en 8vo. con 4 láminas, &c. &c.

El Viagero universal ó noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo, &c. Quaderno 61 que comprehende la descripción de varias provincias del Perú y la noticia de las misiones de aquellos países.

Disertacion premiada por la academia de ciencias de Holanda, acerca de lo que debe hacerse para aumentar, disminuir ó suprimir la leche á las mugeres, &c.

Práctica de Rentas Reales, su administracion y cobranza; escrita por Juan de la Ripia en el siglo pasado, corregida y aumentada por el Lic. D. D. M. I.

Osma: tragedia Portuguesa premiada por la Real Academia de las Ciencias de Lisboa y traducida con el posible estudio, &c.

Las Obras de D. Diego de Torres y Villarael, tomos 11 y 12.

Poesias postumas de D. Joseph Iglesias de la Casa, Presbitero, dos tomos en 8vo.

Tratado instructivo y práctico del arte de la tintura, y reglas experimentadas y metódicas para tinter seda, lana, hilo y esparto, &c.

Noticias curiosas sobre el Egipto y reflexiones políticas, acerca de aquel país, &c.

New publications in Germany in the month of January.

Crusius Topographisches Post-Lexicon aller Ortschaften des K. K. Erblandes, erster Band.

Lebrecht, Siebenburgs Fürsten.

Reise nach den Bad-Oertern Carlsbad, Eger und Toeplitz im Jahr 1797.

Garve Fragmente zur Schilderung des Characters und der Regierung Frederichs II. 2. Theile.

Ribbentrops Verfassung des Preussischen Cantonswesens.

Ausführliche Beschreibung des Kriegsschauplatzes zwischen dem Rhein, der Nahe und der Mosel.

Kriegsgeschichte der Stadt und Festung Giessen und der umliegenden Gegenden, vom 7ten Julius bis 9ten September 1796, von einem Augenzeugen.

Ulmenstein's Pragmatische Geschichte der Zölle Deutschlands und der teutischen Reichs-Zoll-Gesetze.

Berner's Reise in den Departments von Donnersberge, von Rhein und von der Mosel im 6ten Jahr der Franz. Republik.

Störchs, Historisch-statistisches Gemälde des Russischen Reichs am Ende des achtzehnten Jahrh. 3ter Band.

Bridels kleine Fuffreise durch die Schweiz. 2te Theil.

Beschreibung der Schavenküste und einiger daran gränzenden Staaten.

Briefe über den Feldzug in Italien von einem Augenzeugen. 1ter Band.

Gallerie der Welt, mit einer bildlichen und beschreibenden Darstellung von merkwürdigen Ländern, Thieren, Natur und Kunsterzeugnissen, &c. 1tes Band.

Leonhardi's bildliche Vorstellung bekannter Völker nach ihren Kleidertrachten. Sitten und Gewohnheiten, &c.

Lehre, Geschichte und Kirchenzucht der Freunde, die man Quäker nent, entworfen auf Verlangen ihrer Versammlung wegen der Leiden in London.

Abriss der Ursachen des Aufkommens und Verfalls der Völker, nebst einigen Bemerkungen über Finanz-Systeme, besonders über das bisherige Finanzwesen der Franzosen und Briten.

Imported by H. Escher.

Engelhard's Abhandlung von der Ruhr. 3s.

Gessner's Sal. Schriften, 2 bände, 6s.

Idyllen und Erzählungen, von Diderot und Gessner, 3s. 6d.

Reisedurch Egypten und Arabien, 2 bände, mit Kup. 1779. 15s.

Neues polytechnisches Magazin, oder die neuesten Entdeckungen, 1798. 1 bände, 4s. 6d.

Seybold's Selbstbiographien berühmter Männer, 1 bände, 1796. 5s.

Historisches Taschenbuch, 1797. 6s. 6d.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

THE FIRST OF MAY—(Communicated).

WHENCE originated the celebration of May-day?—One of the earliest correspondents to your well-conducted miscellany (see Monthly Magazine, vol. i. p. 29) says, that "each village in the absence of the baron at the assembly of the nation enjoyed a kind of saturnalia: the vassals met upon the common green, round the May-pole, where they elected a village-lord, or king, as he was called, who chose his queen." According to most ancient custom the wise men of the nation assembled twice in the year: the vernal meeting of the wittenagemote was to resolve upon such expeditions as were thought expedient, and the autumnal meeting was for the purpose of dividing

whatever plunder they had acquired*. The latter, therefore, should seem to have been the most natural occasion of festivity.

Mr. Tollet conceives the celebration of May-day to have been derived from our Gothic ancestors†; and quotes from

* Millar on the English Gov. ch. vii. In other parts of Europe the same seasons were selected for the meetings of the National Council. "In France the vernal meetings were originally in the beginning of March, but afterwards, from greater attention to the cares of husbandry, they were delayed till the first of May." Ibid.

† See Mr. Tollet's "Opinion concerning the Morris Dancers upon his window" in Malone's edition of Shakespear, at the end of the first part of King Henry IV. Vol. vi. p. 263.

Olaus

Olaus Magnus, de Gent. Sept. "that after their long winter, from the beginning of October to the end of April, the northern nations have a custom to welcome the returning splendor of the sun with dancing, and mutually to feast each other, rejoicing that a better season for fishing and hunting was approached." Mr. Tollet proceeds: "in honour of May-day the Goths and Southern Swedes had a mock-battle between summer and winter, which ceremony is retained in the Isle of Man, where the Danes and Norwegians had been for a long time masters." This mock battle brings to my recollection four very descriptive lines on Spring; I quote from memory, and do not recollect where I met with them; the last line is, I fear, incorrectly given:

Winter's wither'd clutches hold thee
Doating on thy youthful charms;
Summer, longing to enfold thee
Pulls thee to his ardent arms.

These lines are not quoted, however, as having any reference to the mock-battle of the Goths: the poet doubtless meant merely to represent the uncertain softness of the season; the alternation of mild airs and pinching frosts which characterizes the youth of the year: Thomson says of Spring,

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving
fleets

Deform the day delightful.

Mr. Tollet's account of the origin of May-sports is plausible: if it were possible that the present celebration of them were at all connected with the following circumstance, the May-pole might indeed be called *the tree of liberty*. After the Syracusans had obtained their celebrated victory over the Athenians, a tree was hung round with arms by way of trophy; this formality was annually repeated in Syracuse in commemoration of the deliverance, and the custom has descended from generation to generation for more than 2200 years! The solemn procession has ceased, but a tree is erected on the first of May before the senate-house, and during the whole month no man is allowed to arrest a debtor. A few years ago, those citizens who were at that time under arrest were set free, that they might partake of the public joy, and endeavour to satisfy their creditors*.

* See Holcroft's translation of Count Stolberg's Travels through Germany, &c. vol. ii. page 458.

In the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, each individual (before the late Revolution) who had attained the age of 14, formed a member of the sovereignty, who met every year on the first of May, in a general council of the nation, in order to form laws and elect magistrates*. The Swiss had no share of Syracusan spirit, or they would have commemorated the birth of their independence, by appointing *the first of January* for their general council: it was on the first of January, 1307, that the three heroes, SLAUFFACH, FURST, and ARNOLD, formed their renowned conspiracy against the tyrant emperor Albert, "and liberated their country by seizing and sending out of their territory all their imperial governors."

Is not the mayor of some corporation towns in this kingdom elected on the first of May?

HOGARTH: (Communicated.)

In the year 1780, Mr. Walpole published his anecdotes, in which he has introduced Hogarth's catalogue and character. The volume printed at Strawberry Hill, he (with the preceding part of his work) presented to Mrs. Hogarth. The books were accompanied with the following handsome apology for his strictures on the genius of her husband†.

* See Miss Williams's Tour in Switzerland.

† The reader will think that such assertions as the following, demanded an apology.

"His (Hogarth's) works are his history; as a painter he had but slender merit.—In colouring he proved no greater a master; his force lay in expression, not in tints and chiaro scuro." *Anec. of Painting*, vol. iv. p. 160.

How was it possible for Mr. Walpole to have written the foregoing lines, after having seen the pictures of *Marriage à la Mode*!

Supplement to Hogarth Illustrated, by John Ireland, volume 3d, and last.

Another proof of Hogarth's uncommon powers, as a painter, has appeared since the publication of the volume from which the above letter is extracted. On the death of a widow lady in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, it being necessary to remove the goods from the house which she inhabited, there were found hanging upon the stair-case twelve paintings from "*Butler's Hudibras*," which, on being cleared from the dirt that had been accumulating upon them for more than half a century, exhibited evident and internal evidence of being the first thoughts for the twelve prints which were engraved by that great artist, and published in the year 1726.

The pictures have been removed to Mr. John

TO MRS. HOGARTH.

Berkeley-Square, Oct. 4, 1780.

"Mr. Walpole begs Mrs. Hogarth's acceptance of the volume that accompanies this letter, and hopes she will be content with his endeavours to do justice to the genius of Mr. Hogarth. If there are some passages less agreeable to her than the rest, Mr. Walpole will regard her disapprobation only as marks of the goodness of her heart, and proofs of her affection to her husband's memory,—but she will, he is sure, be so candid as to allow for the duty an historian owes to the public and to himself, which obliges him to say what he thinks; and which when he obeys, his praise is corroborated by his censure. The first page of his preface will more fully make his apology; and his just admiration of Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Walpole flatters himself will, notwithstanding his impartiality, still rank him in Mrs. Hogarth's mind as one of her husband's most zealous and sincere friends."

TRAGIC POETRY.

In the infancy of the tragic art in our country the bowl and dagger were considered as instruments of a sublime pathos; and the "DIE ALL," and "DIE NOBLY," of the exquisite and affecting tragedy of Fielding, were frequently realised in our popular dramas. Thomas Goff, who wrote several tragedies in the reign of James I. concludes the first part of his *Selimus*, emperor of the Turks, by promising a second, in the following lines:

"If this first part, gentles! do like you well,
The second part, shall greater murders tell."

John Ireland's, No. 3, Poet's Corner, Palace Yard, where they have been seen by many of the best judges of the works of Hogarth, who almost unanimously agree, that no other artist could have marked the characters with equal spirit. The dirt, with which they have been so long covered, has, in some degree, been a preservation, as they have escaped the repeated ravages of picture-cleaners. The drawing is accurate, the colouring singularly harmonious—and, in two or three of the scenes, which are by torch light, splendid, and superior to Schalcken. They display a strong proof of the progressive improvement of genius, for the last six, are, in every respect, *superior* to those which precede them in the series.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many of our first artists, as well as Hogarth, continued improving until the last.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XLIII.

The following specimens of tragedy are remarkable. The king in the play exclaims,

By all the ancient gods of Rome and Greece,
I love my daughter—better than my niece.
If any one should ask the reason why,
I'd tell them—nature makes the strongest tie.

Again:

Call up my guards! call them up every one!
If you don't call all—you'd as good call none!

Again:

And the tall trees stand circling in a row!

ABSENT MAN.

The singular distractions of mind of the Comte de Brancas, the prototype of Bruyere's *Absent Man*, are noticed in *Curiosities of Literature*. But there is a circumstance related of La Fontaine by Furetiere, which, if it be true, is more singular than any other of the kind. Furetiere says, that La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and some time afterwards he went to visit him, and was, at first, shocked at the information of his death, till, recovering from his surprise, he said—"It is true, now I remember I went to his burial!"

KEN.

Ken, who was deprived of his bishopric of Bath and Wells, by King William, for refusing the new oath of allegiance, retired and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He composed an Epic of 13 books. He had a very lively taste for music and poetry, and sang a hymn every morning to his lute, which he had composed the preceding evening. It seems, that this chaunting of hymns was less an expression of his piety, than an exhalation of his bile, and a soother of his political disappointment. He thus alludes to his custom:—

Eased of my sacred load, I live content;
In hymns, not in disputes, my passion vent.

THE POPE AND STOLEN BOOK.

Cardinal Barberini going one day to inspect the curious library of one Moutier, Pamphilio (afterwards a cardinal and a pope) accompanied him, with many other prelates and gentlemen. Pamphilio could not resist the temptation of purloining secretly a little scarce book, written against the court of Rome. This, he very adroitly slipped into his pocket, without considering that he had to do with a very fiery and resolute man. As cardinal Barberini, in entering the library,

F f

brary,

brary, had answered for all his train, he kept his word stricter than Pamphilio had imagined he would; for before leaving the library he himself shut the door, and said to Moutier—Now we are all here, see if your books are right, that afterwards there may arise no complaint. Moutier running over the books with his hands and eyes, discovered that one was missing.—Search then, cried the cardinal, every one of us. All willingly offered themselves but Pamphilio, who would not suffer the other to approach him. Suspicion was confirmed. Moutier and Pamphilio came to blows; but Pamphilio, bony and robust as he was, got himself so entangled with his long robes that he had the worst of the match; and the book was at length drawn out of his pocket. Shame in his face, and foreboding in his limbs—he from that moment formed a project of continued persecution to the Barberini family, and the hatred which he always testified against the crown of France, during the ten years of his pontificate, is attributed to this circumstance. Under the name of Innocent X. he expelled that family from Rome.

BISHOP HALE.

It was a quaint but not unmeaning conceit of this excellent satirist, when he divided his satires into two classes—toothless and biting satires. He has published them in six books. The three first he calls *toothless*, being a subject “poetical, academical, and moral;” the three last, relating to objects of common life, he has entitled *biting*.—He has thus very happily discriminated the different interests ordinary readers taste in the dis-

cussion of mere abstract truths, and that diurnal knowledge which comes home to our bosoms.

THE AMBIGUOUS.

A satirist wrote a poem against *l’Ambigu*, or the ambiguous. By this title he described the brother of the cardinal Perron. There is great humour in this satirical fancy. He says, one cannot decide whether it were day or night when he came into the world. He was born an hermaphrodite; and the midwife, when he was born, cried to his mother—Madam! your son I think is a daughter, or your daughter is a son. He was named *Lysisque*, that the ambiguity of his name might not denote his sex. He has lately given the public a work; but, notwithstanding this he is no author, because it is a mere translation.

LULLY.

The Handel of France, whenever he told a story, of which generally he had always one at hand, was obliged to mount on a stool, or at least to stand up, that he might have room for gesticulation and action, as if he had been beating measure; and had so contracted the habit, that he could not speak for any length without it. He would, says Furetiere, suffer any raillery or abuse without resentment; but if he were told his music was bad, he used to say, that he should not mind to kill any man who dared to condemn his works, of which, he said, he was too studious, and too zealous in his study, to admit, that any one but an artist, could decide on; not, however (he added), that I can expect truth from the mouth of a rival.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE first Rudiments on the Piano-forte, according to an approved method of teaching beginners, containing an explanatory introduction, and a series of progressive lessons and sonatinas, by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.

Mr. Kollman, in his introduction to this useful work, properly observes, that “it is very difficult so to instruct a beginner, that, on the one hand, he shall not be detained from the keys, and become disgusted with the preparatory study; nor, on the other, be prematurely put to the instrument.” This judicious medium he has happily succeeded in attaining; and, as he himself observes, the pupil, by a due observation of his rules, may

learn without being sensible of his own labour, and avoid those obstructing thorns and brambles which impede the impetuous practitioner. He lays nothing before his scholar without a clear and sufficient explanation; and he leads him progressively through the several branches of the science. His directions for sitting at the instrument are favourable to an easy and elegant performance; and his rules for the position of the hands, and the ordering of the fingers, are evidently the result of much good understanding and experience. His exercises are examples to his own precepts, and, practised with a proper attention, cannot fail to ease and facilitate the progress of the scholar.

Six Original German Waltzes for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a triangle and ladies' tamburino, dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by James Sanderson. 5s.

Thompson.

Mr. Sanderson has employed his imagination in this fashionable species of composition with much success. Considering the invariable metre to which such a work necessarily confines the fancy of the composer, the melodies are considerably variegated, and afford to each other more relief than we generally find in such a collection. The triangle and tamburino are judiciously employed, and display much of that knowledge of instrumental combination which the composer is so well known to possess.

No. I. of the Ladies' Elegant Companion, consisting of a new song, with a harp accompaniment, a duet for two voices, and a ladies' glee. Each Number 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The first article in this engaging collection is a song called, "*The Rose on the Heath*," composed by the late J. Danby, the merit of which renders it worthy of its ingenious author. The duet, the words of which are from Peter Pindar, is by Mazzinghi. The melody is pleasing and natural, and the parts harmonize with science and effect. The ladies' glee is from the pen of Danby, and in every respect characteristic of his lively and agreeable style of composition. The contents of the second Number of this judicious assemblage of vocal harmony we shall notice in our next.

The Wish, a canzonet, composed by J. Ambrose. 1s.

Riley.

With the present effort of this improving composer we are much satisfied. "*The Wish*" is comprized in two movements; the first of which is in 2-4ths *andante*, and possesses many engaging and novel passages. The second movement is in common time, and forms a strikingly pleasing contrast to the first. The *arpeggio* accompaniment, with which it commences, heightens the effect of the melody; and, while the introduction of the bells is creditable to the judgment of the author, the manner in which he has executed the idea evinces much sweetness of fancy. A novel effect is deduced from an old resort, and the monotonous jingle of the common place *changes* ingeniously avoided.

The Wolverine Gun-vessel, or England's Tribute to Captain Mortlock, written by W. Swords, and set to music by J. S. Sanderson. 1s.

Thompson.

This song, the words of which are

written in compliment to Captain Mortlock, on his brave contest with two French luggers, is set by Mr. Sanderson in a bold and masterly style. The melody is perfectly in character with the subject of the words, and exhibits the lively and spirited conception of this ingenious composer.

Je ne m'en souci pas, a duet, sung by Mrs. Mountain and Miss Sims, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, in the entertainment of an Escape into Prison. The words by Mr. Cross, and the music composed by Mr. Reeves. 1s.

Longman and Clementi.

"*Je ne m'en souci pas*" possesses a pleasing cast of melody; and the parts, though inartificially combined, move with tolerable ease and consonance. We are sorry to have to observe that the bass is frequently ill chosen, and in more places than one exhibits the solecism of two consecutive fifths in the same direction.

God save the King, and Rule Britannia, arranged for a Military Band, by J. Jouve. 1s.

Rolfe.

Mr. Jouve has scored these popular airs for clarinets, flutes, horns, bassoons, a serpent, a cimbal, and the great drum. The scales and characters of these military instruments have been well consulted, and the parts, as we here find them disposed, are calculated to produce a truly martial effect.

The Christian's glorious Triumph, Pope's celebrated Ode, the dying Christian to his Soul. Set to music for a single voice and piano-forte, by J. Marsh. 1s. 6d.

Rolfe.

This fine ode of Pope has frequently exercised the talents of our harmonic countrymen; but has always proved an arduous undertaking. The present attempt, however, though not equal to the effort of Jackson, of Exeter, on the same subject, is respectable, and gives the sense of the author with considerable force.

God save the King, with variations, composed and inscribed to Miss Morrell, by Joseph Major. 2s.

Rolfe.

Mr. Major has displayed much taste and ingenuity in these variations. It is no small praise to compare them with those of Bach, which do so much credit to the abilities of that celebrated master. The theme is closely adhered to, and the passages lie well under the finger, while the effect gradually rises upon the ear, and evinces much conception and judgment.

The Curricule Bonnet, a new song, written by Mr. Fox, and composed by Moulds. 1s.

Holland and Jones.

Considering the barren subject and prosaical

faical verses of this song, Mr. Moulds has acquitted himself with extraordinary success. Though there is not one poetical idea in the words, there are several pleasing conceptions in the melody, and the strain altogether assumes a novel and attractive character.

Nelson's Victory, written by Mr. G. Fox, and composed by Reginald Spafforth. 1s.

Longman and Clementi.

"Nelson's Victory," as a temporary ballad, is a tolerable composition. The passages, though not closely connected, are bold and familiar. The composer closes the air with the choral part of "Rule Britannia," which he has so ingeniously incorporated with his own music as to give it a perfectly new effect.

The Harpsichord Preceptor, being a new and complete introduction to playing the harpsichord, organ, or piano-forte. 5s. Thompson.

This work we have perused with much satisfaction. It contains a familiar elucidation of the first principles of music, with examples of the most modern and correct mode of fingering; and presents the pupil with thirty pleasing lessons in various keys, progressively arranged, and

accompanied with preludes and canzonets. The work altogether, we have the pleasure to say, is formed on a novel and interesting plan, and is calculated both to ease the master and facilitate the improvement of the pupil.

"At Noon when my Fair One I meet," a ballad, composed by S. R. Rimbault. 1s.

Thompson.

This ballad is written with much taste and expression. The passages are in general easy, flowing, and in perfect consonance with the sentiment of the poet.

Numbers II. and III. of Elegant Selections, comprising the most favourite compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Pafello, and other esteemed authors, consisting of sonatas, overtures, capriccios, rondos, and airs for the piano-forte or harp. Each Number 2s. Rolfe.

The first number of this interesting compilation we noticed in our last. The present numbers are supplied with equal valuable materials, and are at once calculated to entertain and improve the practitioner. The pieces are selected with taste, and afford an attractive variety both to the vocal and instrumental amateur.

The NEW PATENTS, lately Enrolled.

MR. FUSSELL'S NEW PATENT FOR A BALANCE LOCK FOR CANALS.

THE inland navigation of England by canals, has gradually become an object of infinite commercial importance. A very considerable portion of the capital of the nation, has been laid out in forming canals: the intercourse, and the conveyances of traffic, have been very much facilitated wherever canals have been cut. A very high annual income to the proprietors of canals is yielded, as the regular commercial return from the money which has been expended upon them. Every year, in consequence of these things, is marked by new projects for the extension of these channels of our internal navigation. A considerable share of the mechanical ingenuity of the nation has been exerted in this interesting province. The new profession of civil engineers, find here their chief employment; and canal navigation is in a train of improvement to the highest perfection of which it is susceptible.

No one particular in the construction of canals, is of greater consequence or difficulty, than that which regards the connecting of canals of different levels into one course of uninterrupted navigation. It is often impossible, without

an exorbitant increase of an expence, which is always very great, to form a channel for a canal, of one unvarying level throughout the whole tract through which it is to be conducted. If, in such cases, means might be contrived for the convenient raising or lowering of the vessels in a canal, from one level to another; it is easy to see, that there would be a mighty improvement accomplished. To answer this end, various means have been, at different times, adopted. In China, it has long been usual to raise or lower boats from one level of a canal to another, by means of balance-boats kept in reserve at the locks at which the change of level takes place. Mr. ROBB, a scottish clergyman, about thirteen or fourteen years since, suggested, among his friends, a very simple adaptation of the Chinese contrivance to the use of our British canals; it was talked of as ingenious, but carried no farther towards execution. More recently, an invention, the same in principle, was proposed for the same uses by Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, a man to whose activity and originality of genius, the arts in Britain are very highly indebted.

Mr. JAMES FUSSELL, iron-manufacturer

facturer of the county of Somerset, has just obtained the king's letters patent, securing to him, for the usual space of time, the sole right to a *balance lock* which he has invented for the same raising or lowering of boats between different levels in a canal. So far as we can judge from inspecting the specification of the invention, it is likely to prove very useful. We sincerely wish the author every reasonable share of honour and emolument from his invention.

MR. FITZGERALD'S PATENT FOR A SIGNAL TRUMPET.

The minds of ingenious men have for some time been turned considerably to the improvement of different arts connected with warfare. Mr. CLERK's new system of signals, &c. for the use of a fleet at sea, during a naval engagement, are said to have essentially contributed to the great victory which was gained by lord DUNCAN. The *telegraphe* was found to deserve, by its important utility, to be quickly borrowed, though an invention of the French, for the use of Britain.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, esq, has obtained a patent for the sole manufacture and sale of a *signal trumpet* which he has recently invented for increasing the powers of sound, by sea or on land. The signal is to be given by the application of a trumpet to a pistol, or any other convenient piece of fire-arms, or small artillery, in such a manner, that the sound of the discharge of a pistol, &c. may be augmented by it, just as that of the human voice might be by the speaking trumpet. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the idea of the application of the trumpet to augment the sound from the discharge of any piece of

fire-arms, and in the contrivance of the apparatus, by which the trumpet is connected with the piece to be fired. It has been made trial of by a committee of general military officers, whose approbation it has received. It may become useful on a variety of occasions at sea and on land.

MR. ALLISON'S PATENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER FROM AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.

The fact, that animal substances are susceptible of being preserved from decay, by being thoroughly penetrated by certain astringent vegetable juices, is the foundation of the *art of tanning*. Compare the durability of the raw hide with that of dressed leather; you will not fail to be astonished at the power of this art, to contribute to the convenience of human life. In its present state of improvement, the tanners are enabled to imitate, in their processes, the aspect and texture of the skins of one species of animals, by the changes which they can accomplish upon those of another species.

Mr. WILLIAM ALISON of Long-lane, has recently obtained his majesty's letters patent, securing to him, for fourteen years, the sole right to his invention for the *manufacture of morocco leather from American horse-hides*. The hides are to be softened under water, spread on a tanner's beam; wrought with a knife on the flesh side; subjected to the action of lime-water; treated under it, as goat's skins, of which morocco-leather is made; put into hot-water, with dog's dung, again wrought on both sides, with a knife on a tanner's beam, put into blood-warm water with bran, then tanned with sumach, as goat's skin morocco.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March; being the result of the public and private practice of a Physician at the west end of the town.

| ACUTE DISEASES. | | Tertian | | CHRONIC DISEASES. | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|----|
| | No. of Cases. | | | | |
| Catarrh | 37 | Cough and Dyspnoea | | | 87 |
| Acute Rheumatism | 7 | Hæmoptoe | | | 5 |
| Inflammatory Sore-throat | 4 | Pulmonary Consumption | | | 12 |
| Ophthalmia | 3 | Chronic Rheumatism | | | 18 |
| Peripneumony | 2 | Sciatica | | | 2 |
| Malignant Fever | 7 | Asthenia | | | 19 |
| Scarlatina Anginosa | 10 | Dropfy | | | 6 |
| Measles | 7 | Paralysis | | | 6 |
| Whooping Cough | 3 | Apoplexy | | | 2 |
| Small Pox | 3 | Cephalia and Hemicranium | | | 10 |
| Herpes Zoster | 1 | Vertigo and Syncope | | | 6 |
| Child-bed and Milk Fevers | 4 | Hysteria | | | 3 |
| Acute Diseases of Infants | 11 | St. Vitus's Dance | | | 3 |
| | | | | Dyspepsia | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|----|
| Dyspepsia | - | - | - | 12 |
| Hæmatemesis | - | - | - | 1 |
| Gastrodynia | - | - | - | 7 |
| Enterodynia | - | - | - | 5 |
| Diarrhœa | - | - | - | 8 |
| Constipatio | - | - | - | 2 |
| Scirrhus of the Liver | - | - | - | 1 |
| Jaundice | - | - | - | 1 |
| Diabetes | - | - | - | 1 |
| Gravel and Dysury | - | - | - | 3 |
| Menorrhagia | - | 2 | - | 5 |
| Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa | - | - | - | 6 |
| Fluor Albus | - | - | - | 3 |
| Hæmorrhoids | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | - | - | - | 3 |
| Scrophula | - | - | - | 5 |
| Lichen Pilaris | - | - | - | 2 |
| Prurigo | - | - | - | 3 |
| Lepra | - | - | - | 1 |
| Purpura | - | - | - | 1 |
| Gutta Rosacea | - | - | - | 2 |

| | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|
| Impetigo | - | - | - | 5 |
| Ecthyma | - | - | - | 1 |
| Itch | - | - | - | 6 |
| Porrigo | - | - | - | 8 |

It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the predominance of inflammatory complaints during the last six weeks, putrid fevers, and the scarlatina anginosa, in its malignant form, have been very prevalent. The latter, more especially, has proved in many instances fatal; and in those who recovered, it produced after the cessation of the fever, anasarca, swelling of the abdomen, swelling of the lips and parotid glands, strumous ophthalmia, with an eruption of the favus, and hectic symptoms of long duration. The disease spread from London to the adjacent villages, and was almost universal in Sommers-town during the month of February.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

BIRCH, T. Hales Owen, gun-barrel-maker. *Mr. Burflower, New North-street, Red Lion-square.*
Bywater, E. Lancaster, victualler. *Price and Williams.*
Bromley, J. Ashton, victualler. *Bourflower, New North-street.*
Barker, J. Royalty Coffee-house, victualler. *Bloomfield.*
Bowdley, G. Shrewsbury, tailor. *Jenkins and James.*
Bradley, H. Birmingham, merchant. *Devon and Tooke.*
Rattent, J. Bitton, corn-factor. *Jenkins and James, New-inn.*
Briggs, J. High-street, Southwark, tailor. *Stokes, Upper James-street, Golden-square.*
Barker, J. Cannon-street, sugar-factor. *Martin, Haydon-sq.*
Duffin, J. and E. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame, linen-draper. *Savage, Tooke's-court.*
Edgeworth, E. Palace-street, mariner. *Mr. Piner, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.*
Grimshaw, R. Gorton, and J. Grimshaw, Manchester, merchants. *Mr. James Edge, Temple.*
Hedenberg, E. C. and D. Boileau, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. *Mr. Picard, Hull.*
Holden, J. and W. Bodes, Manchester, dyers. *Cooke, Salford.*
Madrooke, R. Hendon, farmer. *Clarke, Warren-street.*
Horns, J. Bristol, tailor. *Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.*
Madfield, J. Crown-court, merchant. *Ward, Donnell, and Gray, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.*
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood-street, ironmongers. *Hubbals and Nettiehop, Queen-street, Chancery-side.*
Lance, C. and P. Auber, Gould-square, flour-factors. *Mr. Parnell, Spitalfields.*
Ludlow, D. and S. H. Ludlow, Chipping Sodbury, bankers. *Lewis, Gray's-inn.*
Ludlow, D. Chipping Norton, Sodbury, banker. *Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's-inn.*
Mansell, J. Colchester, gingerbread-baker. *Mr. J. Cutting.*
Morris, D. Halliwell, cotton-spinner. *Middewcroft, Gray's-inn.*
Masley, W. Chesterfield, scrivener. *Windus and Holway.*
Notley, G. Dartford, innkeeper. *Neffs, Kenderley and Long.*
Perry, R. and T. Andrews, Hackney-road, brewers. *Mr. Wiley, Basinghall-street.*
Power, J. Nuneaton, maltster. *Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.*
Stock, W. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper. *Mr. Smith.*
Shaw, J. Tonge-with-Hough, whistler. *Milne and Co. Manchester.*
Scholefield, B. jun. Standedgefoot, clothier. *Batty, Chan. I.*
Smith, C. Greenwich, boat-builder. *Colins, Spital-square.*
Tusting, J. Newton, corn-factor. *Mess. Allen, Furnival's-inn.*
Truaceli, B. Whitney, victualler. *Lane and Edmunds.*
Topp, S. and J. Topp, Compton, tallow-chandlers. *Cowper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings.*
Thomas, W. and J. Stokes, Dartmouth, merchants. *Phillips, Exeter.*
Thomson, W. Wellingborough, draper. *Forbes, Ely-place.*
Wagner, E. Old Ford, coal-merchant. *Mr. Fluxus.*
Whitehead, D. Rerborham, cotton-manufacturer. *Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester.*
White, J. Hertford, draper. *Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*
Webb, J. Bath, draper. *Salmon, Bath.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addison, W. Bathampton, dealer, March 26.
Brooks, T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper, April 13.
Bayham, T. Bristol, grocer, March 20.
Breese, R. Sunderland, and W. Stanton, Bishopwearmouth, ship-wreckers, April 2.
Bainbow, L. and J. Langmore, Manchester, muslin-manufacturers, April 4.
Bunce, R. Greenwich, shopkeeper, March 30.
Buckon, C. Great Putney-street, printer, March 30.
Barrett, J. Worley, furrier-manufacturer, April 10.
Bayley, C. Uppingham, mercer, April 6.
Berry, N. Leamhouse, Aldermanbury, clothier, March 30.
Blanch, J. Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer, April 11.

Chaffers, R. Tooley-street, merchant, April 13.
Crane, W. Oxford-street, Oxford-Market, dealer, April 13.
Clark, J. Burdon-street, tallow-chandler, March 26.
Coales, J. Wellingborough, grocer, March 25.
Chiffold, W. Ruffcombe, linen-draper, April 2.
Corles, W. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, April 12.
Cropper, J. Welbeck-street, coachmaker, March 18.
Croft, R. Canterbury, linen draper, April 6.
Cobby, E. Brightelmstone, shopkeeper, April 20.
Clifford, W. Roscombe, linen-draper, April 8.
Dod, J. Lime-street, packer, March 16.
Dent, W. Erith, shopkeeper, March 19.
Denbigh, R. Eholt, tanner, April 8.
Fielas, E. and W. Robinson, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, linen-draper, April 9.
Farrer, W. jun. Redfey, maltster, March 28.
Filby, C. and R. Crout, Ludgate-street, haberdashers, April 8.
Fowler, J. Nottingham, mercer, April 12.
Grant, C. Grafton-street, haberdasher, April 13.
Greenwood, T. Oxford, innkeeper, April 6.
Hodges, R. Bernondsey, rope-maker, April 3.
Hennell, R. and W. Foster-lane, ribbon manufacturers, April 13.
Hill, W. Ledbury, linen-draper, March 29.
Hilier, W. Broad St. Giles's, tire-smith, April 9.
Hewlett, H. Wellington, tanner, April 9.
Hoare, R. Harwell, shopkeeper, April 9.
Hawksworth, T. York, currier, April 9.
Hayne, J. Thornhaugh-street, apothecary, April 16.
Jones, J. Gosport, and B. Jones, Sheerness, shopkeepers, March 28.
Jordan, J. J. Gloucester, grocer, April 4.
Jordan, W. Pentonville, linen-draper, March 16.
King, J. Strand, warehouseman, April 13.
Knipe, T. and R. Storey, York-street, brewers, April 20.
Lawrence, J. and T. Yates, Manchester, merchants, April 23.
Mure, H. R. and W. Fenchurch-street, merchants, March 19.
Marshall, M. Bath, milliner, March 27.
Middleton, T. Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer, April 3.
Newcomb, J. Pall-Mall, boot-maker, March 23.
Orr, D. and J. Leibourn, Newcastle, merchants, April 9.
Pritchard, T. King-street, Golden-square, ironmonger, April 9.
Pomfret, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, April 11.
Rogers, J. Birmingham, saddler, April 6.
Bedford, J. Fulham, dealer, March 16.
Rees, J. Havertfordwest, shopkeeper, March 23.
Rogers, J. and T. Walker, Bristol, merchants, April 23.
Rymill, T. Middle Barton, dealer, April 8.
Satterfield, J. Wirkworth, tanner, March 18.
Smith, W. King's Arms-yard, scrivener, March 23.
Sargeant, E. jun. Minorics, shopkeeper, March 23.
Startling, J. jun. Aldergate-street, watchmaker, March 26.
Stoakes, F. Bexley, mariner, April 13.
Southerden, J. Rye, grocer, April 13.
Smith, J. East-lane, Newington, April 6.
Southan, T. Worcester, linen-draper, April 30.
Tedesco, A. Wilton-street, merchant, March 9.
Turner, G. Wearyhall, dealer, March 29.
Tyndale, W. R. and W. Judson, Mincinghampton, clothiers, April 8.
Temperley, G. Boothby, and J. Fleming, Brampton, check-manufacturers, April 8.
Vezey, S. Melkham, scrivener, April 9.
Walton, T. Sheffield, linen-draper, March 25.
Watson, T. Oxford-street, linen-draper, April 20.
Warren, W. Rickingham Superior, brick-maker, March 30.
Wilkinson, G. Fenchurch-street, mercer, April 20.
Watts, R. Fareham, brandy-merchant, April 9.
Woodward, P. King-street, Cheap-side, warehouseman, April 9.
Wallis, T. Chapel-street, tailor, April 11.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMITATIONS BY MR. G——Y,
FROM PETRARCH.

WHEN from the east I see Aurora rise,
With cheeks of roses, and with curls
of gold,

My love assails me; then my color flies,
I sigh, and say, there Laura I behold!
Tithonus, thou art happy! thou canst tell
When thy dear girl again shall bless thy
bed;

‘After life’s fitful fever, mine sleeps well,’—
The torch of love illumines not the dead!
Thou for thy mistress never dost despair,
Cloak’d in the night’s dark mantle she’ll
return,

Play with the tresses of thy hoary hair,
And, with the transports of affection,
burn:

But night to me is gloomy, and the day
Still beams no ray of comfort on my mind,
For when the soul of Laura wing’d its way,
It left the shadow of a man, an empty
name behind!

FROM ANACREON.

GAY Bacchus o’er my festive head,
His soul-entrancing spells had shed,
When on the Tyrian-tinctur’d bed
I softly sunk to rest;

See, see! what angel forms advance,
They knit the love-inspiring dance,
With many a wild and witching glance
Inviting to be blest!

All, all were fair—beyond comparing
One beautiful nymph my fond heart sharing,
With love, with fear, though trembling,
daring,

I seized her azure zone:
But whilst I revel on her charms,
And clasp elysium in my arms,
While passion every fibre warms,
I wake—and am alone!

FROM HORACE.

CEASE, cease, for heaven’s sake cease,
my friend!

These anxious, care-fraught thoughts to
raise;

O, seek not thus to know thine end,
And scan the measure of thy days!

See, reddening Phœbus hastes to lave,
His couriers in the western wave,

And ere he quits the eastern sea

We both, my friend! may cease to be.

Then let us, while we can, be gay:

A short time shuffle off our sorrow—

Cheerfully spend the present day,

And if we must grieve, grieve to-morrow.

FROM THE CHEVALIER DE PARNY.

ORANGE tree! whose foliage dark

Serv’d our transports to conceal;

Let me on thy tender bark

This grand truth, to them reveal,

Who in soft luxurious leisure
May beside their stem be laid,
That if man could die of pleasure,
I had died beneath thy shade.

IMITATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

Epigram 14. B. VII.

SEE Flavia all in tears her loss bemoan,
Her plaything, fav’rite, dear delight,
is gone.

Was then this darling object of her love
Some Lesbia’s sparrow, or Ianthe’s dove?
Oh no—such trifles touch not Flavia’s
mind,

To solid serious inward joys inclin’d.
Her loss was what might move a saint to cry:
A lusty Irish ensign, six foot high!

Epigram 107. B. XII.

My volume from title to finis turn’d o’er,
You swear you have read it all thro’:
I believe it—I thank you—for so, half a
score

I’ve read, that were written by you.

To Mr. C——GE.

MIDWAY the hill of science, after steep
And rugged paths that tire the unprac-
tised feet,

A grove extends; in tangled mazes wrought,
And filled with strange enchantment:—
dubious shapes

Flit through dim glades, and lure the eager
foot

Of youthful ardour to eternal chase.

Dreams hang on every leaf: unearthly forms
Glide through the gloom; and mystic visions
swim

Before the cheated sense. Athwart the
mists,

Far into vacant space, huge shadows stretch
And seem realities; while things of life,
Obvious to sight and touch, all glowing round,

Fade to the hue of shadows—*Scruples* here,
With filmy net, most like the autumnal
webs

Of floating gossamer, arrest the foot
Of generous enterprise; and palsy hope
And fair ambition with the chilling touch
Of sickly hesitation and blank fear.

Nor seldom *Indolence*, these lawns among,
Fixes her turf-built seat; and wears the garb
Of deep philosophy, and useful sits,
In dreamy twilight of the vacant mind,
Soothed by the whispering shade; for sooth-
ing soft

The shades; and vistas lengthening into air,
With moon-beam rainbows tinted—Here
each mind

Of finer mould, acute and delicate,
In its high progress to eternal truth
Rests for a space, in fairy bowers entranced;
And loves the softened light and tender gloom;
And, pampered with most unsubstantial food,
Looks down indignant on the grosser world,
And

And matter's cumbrous shapings. Youth beloved
Of science---of the muse beloved, not here,
Not in the maze of metaphysic lore,
Build thou thy place of resting ! lightly tread
The dangerous ground, on noble aims intent;
And be this Circe of the studious cell
Enjoyed, but still subservient. Active scenes
Shall soon with healthful spirit brace thy mind:
And fair exertion, for bright fame sustained,
For friends, for country, chase each spleen-
fed fog
That blots the wide creation—
Now heaven conduct thee with a parent's love!

SONG.

THINK no more, my gentle maid !
To withhold the promis'd treasure ;
Can thy tongue delay persuade,
While thine eyes persuade to pleasure ?
Long, too long, thine arts have strove
'Gainst my love to arm my reason :
Pleading youth in bar of love
Is in Cupid's court a treason.

While from day to day I spy
Some new charm its sweets disclosing,
Thought presents to fancy's eye
What from day to day I'm losing.
Shall the budded rose expand
On the air its beauties wasting,
Cropt by no desiring hand,
None its early fragrance tasting !

Gentle maid ! resign thy fears ;
Or, if fears thou must be feeling,
Dread the silent theft of years,
Youth, and joy, and beauty stealing.
Shield thee, shield thee, in my arms,
From the fiend all blifs destroying ;
Make me guardian of thy charms ;
I'll secure them—by enjoying.

LOGOGRIPE.

INSPIR'D by me Anacreon sung,
And laugh'd intruding cares away,
In myrtle bowers the lyre he strung,
Close shelter'd from the fervid ray.
Behold me, and by magic skill
At once appears a wondrous change ;
No more a slave, where'er I will,
Wing'd with new life the groves I range.
In attic shades, my bless'd retreat,
I hail mild Cynthia's rising beam ;
Or seek Minerva's rocky seat,
And threatening, from her helmet gleam.
But if, fair maid, with timorous hand
You doubt to do the work of death ;
If unresolv'd you lingering stand,
Nor take my head to give me breath ;
Fear not to amputate my tail,
Spare not the more ignoble part ;
This operation cannot fail
To give a proof of fairy art.
I then no more, inspiring song,
Adorn the Teian's festal board ;
To warlike chiefs I then belong,
Companion of the murderous sword.

The laurel wreaths which Henry gain'd,
And Edward's palms to me are due ;
Those wreaths at Cressi blood-bestain'd,
Where wing'd with fate each arrow flew.
Yet oft, retir'd from goary war,
I gladly serve the god of love ;
And wielded in the dove-drawn car
Still, as before, unerring prove.

A. A.

ELEGIAC ODE.

WHEN the stroke of the woodman had
ceas'd in the vale,
And the sweet Philomela had finish'd her song ;
A sage child of sorrow repeated his tale,
And sigh'd to the stream as it murmur'd
along.

“ I have seen the glad prospect which led me
astray,
Change its lustre, and fade like the tints of
the morn ;
I have seen the meridian splendor of day,
But night has succeeded, and found me for-
lorn.

“ I have seen, as I pass'd, how the rose blush-
ing gay,
To the gale of the morning its bosom dis-
play'd ;
I return'd,—but its beauties had faded away,
And the pride of the morn e'er the ev'ning
was dead.

“ I have seen (oh how lovely !) the maid of
the dale,
Flush'd with health and with beauty tri-
umphantly tread ;
But alas ! neither beauty nor health could avail,
For all that was lovely, with Laura is dead.

“ How delusive is hope !—oh how transient
the stay
Of the sun-beam that gilds our terrestrial
scene !
How short is the pleasure of man's brightest day,
And the blasts of misfortune how piercingly
keen !

“ How blank is the prospect, how gloomy the
day,
Which is clouded with care, and o'er-sha-
dow'd with woe ;
How dreary, unsocial, and cheerless the way,
Which the children of sorrow must wander
below !

“ Oh ! when shall the pilgrim arrive at his
home,
And man to his parent in gladness return ;
Oh ! when shall our sorrows be lost in the tomb,
And the wretched forget with the wretched
to mourn.”

Thus nightly he sang, and the swains lov'd to
hear,
For his accents were gentle and mild as the
dew ;
Till they dropp'd o'er his tale of misfortune a
tear,
And shrunk from the world and the picture
he drew.

P. H. F.

V A R I E T I E S, L I T E R A R Y and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE plan for an *Institution for the application of philosophy to the improvement of the mechanical arts*, which was announced in the last number of our Magazine, is, by the active and patriotic zeal of some of the most eminent persons in this country, now advancing, with surprising rapidity, into full accomplishment. Its author is COUNT RUMFORD; a man who has visited various parts of the world, and to every one he has visited, has been a distinguished benefactor. Nearly three thousand pounds sterling have been already subscribed for the purpose of defraying the expences of the establishment. The contributors are to consist of three classes; subscribers of *fifty* guineas each; subscribers of *ten* guineas each; subscribers of *two* guineas each. The subscribers of *fifty* guineas are to be managers and hereditary proprietors of the establishment. Subscribers of *ten* guineas are to have for life, free access to all the uses of it. Subscribers of *two* guineas, are to have similar access but for the space of a year only. The establishment is to consist of a *Repository* for the preservation of models of all new inventions in the arts,—of an office of correspondence for receiving and communicating new information concerning all improvements which the arts receive in every different part of the world—of an institution of *Lectureships* for the application of science to the improvement of the arts. The subscribers of *fifty* guineas each, already amount nearly to the number of sixty. They have had one or two meetings, have elected a Committee of managers; and have agreed to apply to the crown for an incorporating charter. The following are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who have been chosen as the first managers of this institution: EARL SPENCER, COUNT RUMFORD, RICHARD CLARK, Esq. for three years.—The EARL of EGREMONT, the Right Hon. Sir J. BANKS, RICHARD JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Esq. for two years.—The EARL of MORTON, the Right Hon. THO. PELHAM, THO. BERNARD, Esq. for one year.

Dr. BEDDOES announces for publication in two or three weeks, an essay on Pulmonary Consumption for the use of families.

Dr. GARNETT professor of natural

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philosophy and chemistry in the academical institution founded at Glasgow, in consequence of the will of the late professor ANDERSON, has been for some time laboriously engaged in the composition of a work upon the Topography, the Antiquities, and the Natural History of the Highlands of Scotland. It will fill two volumes *in quarto*; and will be accompanied with maps and other illustrative engravings. It is now nearly ready for the press.

The Rev. Mr. TOOKE, formerly Chaplain to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, is now employed in the composition of a *Topographical Work* upon the Provinces of the *Russian Empire*, which will shortly be given to the public.

The publication of the *Works* of Sir WILLIAM JONES which the public were led to expect in the beginning of the month of March, has been delayed in consequence of the communication to the editor, of genuine materials for an additional volume. It will take place, early in May. The editor is the Dean of St. Asaph's.

There has been lately communicated to the Royal Society of London, a very curious anatomical paper which accounts, by a theory of great ingenuity and simplicity, for the origin of whatever is peculiarly and strikingly *masculine* in the appearance and manners of any individuals of the female sex, in any species of animals; and, on the contrary for any thing remarkably *feminine* in the appearance and manners of individuals of the male sex.

Dr. GUTHRIE of Petersburg, has recently communicated to his friends in this country, a diversity of remains, apparently of Egyptian Antiquity, which were found upon the shores of the Euxine sea. The Doctor, has for some time, taken pains, at a very considerable expence, to form a collection of remains of ancient art from the banks of the Euxine. His object is to ascertain, if possible, some capital historical facts concerning that *Egyptian Colony*, which some hints in ancient Grecian history, represent, as having formed a settlement in Colchos. He is exceedingly desirous to be made acquainted with any new facts

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concerning that obscure portion of ancient history, which may have become known to the learned in this country.

The Rev. Mr. LAPSLIE minister of Campsie, a Scottish Clergyman, who has greatly distinguished himself in the general assembly and other courts of the church of Scotland, by copiousness and parade, if not by pointed propriety and true persuasiveness of eloquence; has been for several years employed in the composition of a *History of the Church of Scotland*; which will also, necessarily involve much of the Civil History of that country, during the last century; which would have been ere this time, ready for the press, had not his house been some time since set on fire, by the malice of a militia mob, and his manuscripts reduced by the conflagration, into the state of the *left precious* ones of Herculaneum; but which will now, at last be speedily sent forth, to gratify the impatient curiosity of the public.

Dr. JENNER, to whom the world is indebted for the important information relative to the preventive uses of the cow-pox, has in the press further observations on that disease, which will speedily be published.

At Guy's Hospital the following are prize questions for the present year.—What is the origin of the cow-pox—and in what does it differ from the small-pox—are its effects on the human constitution milder than those of the inoculated small-pox—and is a patient who has been inoculated for the cow-pox, and experienced its constitutional effects, equally secure from the contagion of the small-pox?—

How do the vegetable and mineral poisons act upon the body?—and what are the best means of preventing their deleterious effects?

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, of Scotland, the author of two poems entitled, "*The Paradise of Taste*," and "*Whist*," has in the press, we understand, a poetical work of some considerable extent, to be entitled, "*Pictures of Poetry*."

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of Edinburgh, is also printing a poem entitled, "*The Pleasures of Hope*," in two parts, with engravings, designed by GRAHAM.

The new edition of *Biographical Memoirs of Public Living Characters of 1798-9*, has been deferred by the quantity of new and original materials that have been communicated to the Editors.

A letter from Dr. EUSTIS of Boston which appeared in the first number of

the Medical and Physical Journal confirms by new and strong cases, the usefulness of the application of cold water in fevers lately developed by Dr. CURRIE of Liverpool.

The apple-trees in the English orchards having been much injured of late years by an insect appearing like a white efflorescence, which, being bruised between the fingers, gives out a blood-red fluid, Mr. FORSYTH has discovered a remedy for this disease, which consists of a mixture of human urine and cow-dung, of the consistence of paint, wherewith the infected trees are to be anointed about the end of March.

A magnificent work is now announced at Paris; "*Picturesque Travels into Syria Phenicia, Palestine, and Lower Egypt*." The celebrated French painter CASSAS, in the course of his travels in the above countries, having executed a great number of designs, has procured the assistance of several eminent literary characters, particularly DUTHEIL, LEGRAND, and LANGLES, to introduce this work to the world in a shape that will do honour to himself, his associates, and the nation. This will be the more readily believed, when we learn that the French Government, seconding the efforts of the author, have undertaken to furnish the whole expence required for the splendid engravings, as well as printing the text.

A singular coincidence has lately taken place in respect to an extraordinary publication. Two authors, Mr. WOLKE, a German professor of the institute at Dessau, and the learned citizen MEYVIEUX, of Paris, have almost at the same time announced the discovery of an universal symbolical language, which all nations may readily understand, without the necessity of translation from the language of the writer to that of the reader. The German calls his system *Pasigraphia*, and the Frenchman styles his *Pasigraphie*. Which of these ingenious men has the best title to originality may be worth enquiry. The idea is far from being new, but it has never been reduced to practice. Bishop WILKINS, in 1668, published "*An Essay towards a real Character, and a Philosophical Language*." And about the same time Professor BECCHER, the celebrated chemist and physician to the elector of Bavaria, published a book entitled "*Character pro notitia linguarum universale*." And in the year 1772, a noble and learned Hungarian writer, GEORGE KALMAR, wrote an ingenious and elaborate

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treatise; which, from the distressing famine which that year pervaded the country, never got properly into circulation. It was called "*Præcepta Grammatica atque Specimina lingue Philosophicæ sive universalis, ad omne vitæ genus accommodata.*" This work contains general rules for an universal symbolical language, illustrated by a great variety of examples, which the inventor has selected from physical, mathematical, juridical, medical, chemical, metaphysical and moral works of different writers; he has also added one of the psalms of David expressed by symbols, to prove how concisely every idea and sentiment may be represented by means of characters, the construction and use of which may be easily retained in memory, and applied to practice.

The Jena Reviewers state a request that has been made them by a clergyman, to give the review of books of religion not in the vernacular, but the Latin language, in order that the comments and observations sometimes necessary to be made on sacred subjects, may not be made too familiar to the vulgar, the rage for investigation into matters of religion, having begun to extend itself through Germany in an alarming degree.

The Imperial Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg, have lately presented one of our most eminent artists and manufacturers (Mr. BOLTON, of Soho, near Birmingham) with an Imperial diploma, which has been transmitted to him by the hands of the Russian ambassador.

There has been lately published at Copenhagen, in the only Norwegian Journal printed, a discourse delivered to a party of patriotic friends at Christiana, by I. N. WILSE, a respectable and learned clergyman, "*On the national inactivity and apathy that prevails in places far from the Capital; chiefly applicable to Norway; with a view of the progress and impediments to the formation of a national Academy.*" The sentiments contained in this discourse, by a person so much respected; the patriotism it inculcates, and the energy of its language, are said to have produced a very sensible effect upon the Norwegians, attached as that people are to ancient opinions, and who, of all the nations of Europe, retain most of original character.

By a late ukase, all private printing offices in Russia are suppressed, except such as are in the largest cities; in five only of these, tribunals of censure are to be erected, and persons inclined to print

their works, must send their manuscripts to the distance of two or three thousand miles. All foreign publications which may appear dangerous to the censor, are to be burnt on the spot; and, in order that they may come under the immediate notice of the censorship, they are to be translated previously into the Russian language. Many numbers of the *Universal Gazette of Literature of Jena* have been already prohibited at Riga, and among other books, the German work of Madame MEREAU: *Das Bluthen alter der Empfindung*, that is, *the age of sentiment, or wherein sentiment flourishes.* It was reserved for the Russian censors to inform the rest of Europe that this is a very dangerous work, and which truly would hardly have been deemed so any where else. Thousands of persons who lived by their typographical labours have been reduced to indigence by these new arrangements.

Among other works, which have not yet been burned, but have been confiscated, are the following: *The Livonians*, by M. MERNEL, in German; the *Spectator of the North*, in French; of the works of VOLTAIRE, his *Correspondence with the Empress*; *Le Salon*, of DIDEROT; and the *Universal German Library (Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek)* one of the most ancient, complete and best literary gazettes in Germany.

The society of natural history of Bourdeaux, has been lately created into a society of sciences, Belles Lettres and Arts; it is divided like the National Institute, into three classes; the Mathematical and Physical Sciences; the Moral and Political Sciences; and Literature, and the fine Arts.

Citizen HUZARD, in a literary and bibliographical history of a disease in horses, viz. an involuntary spermatic running, designed to be a sequel to a similar work published by him in 1787, and wherein he sets aside the only means of cure, hitherto employed among all nations, as astringents and corroborants, and recommends, what has never yet been suggested by any author, the application of a cautery; among other curious literary researches, advances and proves, that the Spaniards, whose scientific works and labours are but little known in Europe, possess a well-founded claim to a very distinguished rank among authors who have treated of the veterinary arts.

LAHARPE, whose name is so well known to the learned, by his *Course of Literature*,
Philodæctus

Philostetus, &c. has lately published a Proll Hudibrastic work, the *Psalms of David*, in the Capuchin stile.

A society of Agriculture, and Rural Economy, has been lately formed at Paris, in which are the names of Citizen CREUZE LA TOUCHE, GILBERT, THOUIN, DESFONTAINES, DUBOIS, CRETTE-PALLUEL, TESSIER, CHABERT, and many others, well known in the annals of French agriculture.

The celebrated painting in fresco of Correggio, representing in varied compartments, adorned with garlands and festoons, Diana returning from the chace, seated on a gilt car, drawn by two fawns of a dazzling whiteness, groupes of cupids, some carrying the instruments of the chace, others trailing the head of the stag, which Diana has pierced with her arrows, &c. a temple of Jupiter, with a priestess sacrificing at the altar; Vesta giving suck to Jupiter: the Fates cutting the destinies of men; the Graces; Fortune mounted on a globe, with a rudder and a cornucopia at her feet, &c. lately found in the monastery of San Paolo at Parma, and concealed for about two hundred and eighty years, will be soon exposed to the public eye, so as to become a new school of taste, and a new object of emulation for artists. In the mean time, and till this object can be accomplished, the celebrated BODONI of Parma, so well known for his masterly execution in typography, and whose sagacious activity extends to every branch of the arts, has procured designs from this painting, made by the most celebrated artists, and proposes to engrave them in thirty-four cuts, to be executed in the crayon manner, by FRANCESCO ROSASPINA, an able and eminent engraver of Bologna. A first essay calculated to gratify the impatient curiosity of the public, and to exhibit an idea of this beautiful work, has just appeared, and has been received with all the lively interest which the name of Correggio must ever inspire.

The famous colossal bust of Jupiter attributed to the statuary MYRON, an Athenian, taken from the garden of Versailles by order of the minister of the interior, has been lately added to the grand collection of antique statues in the museum, it is deposited in a niche, in the middle of the hall of entrance.

The following new and simple method of cleaning and bleaching copper-plate prints has been discovered by an Italian chemist, Signior FABBRONI. Fill a strong glass bottle half full, with a mixture of one fourth part of red lead or mi-

nium, and three fourths of the muriatic acid, and stop it closely with a glass stopper. Let the bottle stand in a cool and not too light place, until a certain degree of heat, which the mixture produces of itself, indicates its forming new combinations. The minium loses a considerable part of its oxygen, which remains united with the liquor; and the liquor acquires a rich gold colour, and the smell of the oxygenated muriatic acid. It holds in solution a small part of the lead, which no wise frustrates its effects. To use the liquor thus prepared, get a large plate of glass, and form around it a border of white wax, about two inches high, and very even. On this, the prints must be laid in lye, with a little fresh urine, or water mixed with some bullock's gall. After three or four hours, replace this liquor with warm water, which must be renewed every three or four hours, till it pours off clear. When this liquor happens to appear refinous after soaking the prints, they should be steeped in a little alkohol. They should then be drained of all their moisture, and afterwards covered with the oxygenated muriatic acid liquor. Upon the wax border should be placed another plate of glass, of the same size as the lower plate, to prevent the dangerous effects of the smell of the acid. In one or two hours the most discoloured prints will thus be restored to their original whiteness. After pouring off the acids, wash the prints two or three times in pure water, and let them dry in the sun. To oxygenate the muriatic acid for the above purpose, manganese may be used instead of minium, in the same proportion, and perhaps with better success.

Russia has made as yet small progress in the Fine Arts. They serve, however, for amusement and subjects of conversation. A Tyrolese named LAMPI, a very indifferent artist, in a short time realized 150,000 roubles in painting portraits: he was all the fashion, and nobody cared what they paid to have their portraits executed by him. His pictures have a softness disgusting to men of taste; his colours are all alike fine, without regard to situations; he pays no attention to light and shade; he has none of the variety and boldness of pencil which characterise a great artist. While this painter's reputation was at the zenith, there arrived at Petersburg the celebrated DOYEN, the historical painter, one of the first artists of France; but, whether from an excess of modest reserve, or from whatever other cause it proceeded, this eminent and ingenious

ingenious painter met with no success. It is even said that he has not been paid for the four cielings which he painted for the winter palace of the Emperor, a work worthy of a reward truly imperial. There is also at present another eminent foreign artist at Petersburg, M. LE BRUN, first statuary to the late king of Poland, whose works were so much in estimation at Rome in 1766 and 1767 that his busts were put in competition with those of BERNINI and LE MOINE. The Pope and several of the cardinals had busts modelled by LE BRUN. But at Petersburg his works attract no notice: he has never been able to procure a sitting of the Empress; and it was very lately that he was allowed the honour of standing behind the famous Madame LE BRUN while she painted her Majesty. Madame LE BRUN, for a female artist, is certainly not without talents; but she has little depth; her pictures will not bear

examination, either close or at a distance. The designs are pitiful, their colouring like chalk; and defective as they are, they appear still worse when placed, as we find them, in the collection of the Grand Duchess, by the side of the masterpieces of Vandyck, Rubens, and Rembrandt. The only other artist of eminence to be mentioned is M. KLAUBER, Professor in the Academy of Petersburg, &c. one of the first engravers in Europe. He had several works of consequence proposed to him, which have been prevented by the death of the Empress. He has engraved a portrait of the Emperor after a very indifferent French painter; the King of Poland after Madame LE BRUN; and very lately the Grand Duchess Elizabeth after the same, which will be published. How can we be surprised at this corrupted taste in the fine arts in a country where the libraries of most of the nobility are furnished by the carpenter!

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March 1799.

FRANCE.

THE important event of his Neapolitan majesty's being driven from his capital and his throne, was noticed in our last; since which, some interesting particulars relating thereto have transpired. The situation of general Mack in Capua becoming desperate, a great multitude of peasants and lazaroni assembled in Naples, where the French troops were expected soon to arrive, and proclaimed prince Militorni, who had gained their confidence by his vigorous defence of Capua, captain-general: he for some time endeavoured to restrain the unbridled violence of this banditti, who, under the name of defenders of religion, royalty, and order, committed the most horrid acts of injustice and barbarity upon all those whom they suspected to be friendly to the French cause; but, finding all his efforts fruitless, humanity dictated to him and to some of his friends, that it would be better even to deliver Naples into the hands of the disciplined troops of the French republic, than suffer it to be pillaged by so ungovernable a rabble. In this state of things, therefore, he went in secret to Caserta, to concert measures with Championet for saving the city from destruction. All the subsequent events were the result of an agreement between them. A great number of the

lazaroni marched in a body to the very walls of Capua, which they attempted to take by assault. The 19th and 20th of January were spent in fruitless efforts to this end, in which they were dreadfully cut up by case-shot. Hearing, at length, that a French column was at the gates of Naples, they marched rapidly back to assist their comrades, who obstinately defended the avenues of the city. After blocking up the streets with the furniture of the houses, they divided into several bodies, the better to repel the French, and fought the whole of the 22d, and part of the 23d, when the republicans at length forced a passage. On their entrance, the castles Novo, St. Elmo, and Del Uovo, surrendered without resistance, but the citadel of the Carmelites, occupied by the lazaroni, stood a siege of three hours. Meanwhile, the lazaroni and the peasants, who retired fighting from street to street, were driven to the gate, where they rallied for the last time, and were defeated. At night, general Championet entered the city to the inexpressible joy of the peaceable citizens. In consequence of this happy deliverance by the French, *te deum* was celebrated with great solemnity. As soon as tranquillity was restored, those who, whom the French called Neapolitan patriots, so long restrained, were re-animated

mated with fresh vigour, their voice was heard, and united with the conquerors, they assisted in forming the *Neapolitan republic*, and organising a provisional government.

His Sardinian majesty, also lately deposed by French republicans, was escorted to Tuscany by French dragoons. He then went to Poggio-Imperiale, a summer palace of the Grand Duke, accompanied by Chiffault a French officer, in whose presence he had a conference with the Pope. This officer was directed to ascertain the health of Pius the VIth. but found him too weak to travel, especially by sea. The titles of the Piedmontese nobility were burnt on the 21st of January, under the tree of liberty.

Prince Frederick of Orange, who had a command in the Imperial army in Italy, died on the 6th of January of a contagious fever.

General Jourdan is said to have passed the Rhine on the 1st of March at Kehl, with an army of 25,000 men; the right wing immediately proceeded through Offenburgh into the Brisgau. The same morning, the French ministers at Rastadt, delivered a note and two proclamations to the deputation of the empire, to the following purport:

"That the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, appointed to negotiate with the German empire, had received orders from the executive directory, to communicate to the deputation the subjoined proclamation. They acquitted themselves of this business, by adding a copy, certified by them, of this proclamation, and of the address of general Jourdan to the army under his command; that they had orders to declare, that the march of this army ought only to be considered as a measure of precaution which circumstances required. That the desire of peace on the part of the French government, still continued to be lively and sincere, and that it continued in the resolution to conclude a peace with the empire, premising that the empire would declare itself against the march of the Russian troops.

The proclamation of the executive directory stated, that the Emperor, regardless of the convention made at Rastadt on the 11th of Frimaire (6th year), had passed the river Inn and marched out of the hereditary dominions—that this movement was combined with the march of the Russian troops who loudly declared to have come to attack and combat the French republic, and who were actually

stationed in the territories of the emperor—that, always inclined to make peace, the French republic had demanded a satisfactory declaration respecting the march of these troops, but the emperor had not given an answer. The executive directory saw itself therefore under the necessity of a lawful defence by making the French armies take a position which circumstances required, but declared at the same time that as soon as the Russians should have quitted the dominions of the emperor, the armies of the republic should resume the position fixed in the convention of Rastadt.

The proclamation of General Jourdan to his army, was in the usual stile of exhortation to discipline and good order, by the observance of which the soldiers of the republic had already required so high a reputation.

These measures of the French government were in a few days succeeded by more decisive ones.

In the council of five hundred on the 13th of March Delbrel the secretary, read several messages from the council of ancients, containing the resolution of that council on the subject of the message of the directory, stating that the French republic was at war with the *Emperor*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and with the grand duke of *Tuscany*.

The directory in that message explained at length the complaints of the republic against those two powers. It declared, with respect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles, and that the conduct of the Austrian cabinet had been always in opposition to peace. It reverted to the cold reception of the French ambassador Bernadotte at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to the hypocrisy of that court in the negotiation of Seltz, which was the more evident because Baron de Degellmann did not repair to Paris; to the sending of Count Cobentzel to Berlin and Russia, and to the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine ambassador. It finally demonstrated the hostile disposition of the emperor with regard to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, and who were then on the confines of Bavaria already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

The directory in the same message, accused the Grand Duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France.

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It exposed his secret negotiations with the cabinet of St. James's, particularly by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which, he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts. The message concluded with a formal proposition of declaring war against the Emperor and the Grand Duke. It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of long live the republic!

It is said, that general Massena entered the Grison country on the 2d of March, and took 5,000 Austrians, 24 pieces of cannon, together with general Auffenburgh and Chur the capital of the Grisons.

The following appear to be the situation of the French armies that have crossed the Rhine. The column under general Bernadotte which crossed near Mannheim, of which it took possession, continued its route with the utmost rapidity by Habelberg and Heilbron. It is said that the general made this haste for the purpose of being before-hand with the Austrians, and to form a line from Philingen to Heilbron, along the Neckar, on both sides of which river are high mountains and advantageous positions. The same general, after crossing the Rhine, summoned the fort of Philipsbourg to surrender, which the governor refused. The army under general Jourdan marched directly into the interior of Swabia, leaving a garrison in Offenburg. His principal head quarters were on the 5th of March at Villingen, in the Black Forest. General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the dutchy of Wirtemberg by the Kniebis mountains, and is said to have taken possession of Stuttgart. The Duke, who had been for some time at open war with the provincial diet, has repaired to Louisbourg.

General Championet, after having commanded at the conquest of Naples, has been put under arrest on the charge of having infringed upon the power of the civil-commissioner, appointed by the government to act with the army, and having thereby been guilty of open insurrection against the government. The commissioner Faypoult is his accuser.

HOLLAND.

According to intelligence from Constantinople a note was transmitted from the Sublime Porte to the ambassador from Holland, dated the 16th of January, stating that the present government of France, entirely disregarding every law of nations, having adopted as a principle

to attack all powers without distinction, whether friends or enemies, and every where to disseminate disturbance and confusion, had, in consequence of this principle, secretly prepared to subjugate Egypt, the most valuable province of the Sublime Porte, and which is the gate of the most sacred and revered cities of Mecca and Medina; that, therefore, the Sublime Porte had found itself under the necessity of repelling force by force; that the Sublime Porte was the ancient friend of the Republic of Holland; and that the Dutch, who carried on a very lucrative commerce with the Ottoman empire, had always endeavoured, during the time of their independence, to render themselves agreeable to the Sublime Porte. But since the entrance of the French into Holland that Republic was deprived of its independence, and reduced beneath the yoke of the French Directory, and, like the provinces of France, its inhabitants were, in fact, become their subjects; that the Dutch ambassador was therefore enjoined to quit his residence within a week, and informed that the ancient amity would be re-established between the two countries as soon as Holland should be separated from the French.

GERMANY.

His Imperial Majesty may now say with Cæsar, when he passed the Rubicon, "*Facta alea est.*" The march of the Russian troops, and other obvious indications of an hostile disposition, having at length induced the Executive Directory of the French Republic to declare war against him.

The mission of Mr. GRENVILLE to Berlin is said to have brought to light some secret articles in the treaty of Campo Formio, between the Emperor and France, the history of which is as curious as the articles are interesting. The Abbé Seyers, fearing that the proposals of the British missionary might be accepted, presented his Prussian Majesty with a copy of the above-mentioned treaty, by which it appears that his Imperial Majesty had betrayed the interests of the Empire by agreeing to surrender to the French Republic the most important fortresses on the banks of the Rhine, the possession of which had facilitated the march of the French army into the heart of Germany.

TURKEY.

It appears by intelligence from Constantinople dated the 15th of January, that a defensive treaty was concluded on the 23d of December 1798 between Russia and the Porte. By this treaty both

both parties guarantee the empire of each other and the possession thereunto belonging. In case of hostilities by sea or land against either of the contracting parties, they are to fly to the aid of the party attacked with men, arms or money. The assistance in men to be within three months after the requisition.—The contracting powers are to have in future the same friends and the same enemies, and both parties have agreed to invite the Kings of England, Prussia, and other powers, to accede to this treaty.

Sir Sydney Smith arrived at Constantinople in the Tyger towards the latter end of December last, and by desire of the Porte took possession of the beautiful palace of Boglos, with some French emigrants, and a guard of marines. He was soon after complimented with a Turkish title of honour and assumed the character of accredited naval minister of Britain. It was supposed he would direct the operation of the Turkish navy.

AMERICA.

The whole expence of the government of the United States, including the contingent expences of the several departments and offices amounts to no more than 504,206 dollars. The expence of the army is 4,202,005 dollars; the expence of ships ordered to be built by congress 671,504, arms and military stores 233,000: maintaining the present naval establishment for an entire year 2,420,180; for eight revenue cutters during the year 1799, 117,501 dollars. The whole sum required for the service of the year is about 6,524,617 dollars.

The loan of five millions of dollars, lately opened by the American government, was filled in the course of a few days. Petitions continue to be presented to the American government, praying the repeal of the acts generally known by the titles of the sedition and alien laws.

The American congress are about to pass a law to prevent the interference of private individuals in cases relating to the concerns of the United States with foreign countries.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by intelligence from the East, that the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultan, had for three months last past, been exceedingly busied in deputations to his highness the Nawaub Assoph Jah. Independent of this, they had endeavoured to establish a communication with the nabob and Mahratta, and to open an intercourse by no means with a good view. It was generally believed in India,

that Tippoo's intention was to make some sudden and hostile movements as soon as events afforded him a favourable opportunity. But at the same time, no fears were apprehended by the English, on account of a firm persuasion that not one of the Indian princes would be found inclined to make an alliance with him. An expedition generally supposed to be against Japara, which is situated two hundred and fifty-three miles east of Batavia, was much the conversation at Madras, as well as against Java, which lies to the south of Sumatra, being only separated by the straits of Sunda, under the direction of the Batavian government. These Islands were reported to have harboured all illicit traders, and to have warehoused a great part of the produce of Europe, which is said to be carried out in fictitious bottoms.

IRELAND.

The sister kingdom is still in a state which excites the fearful anxiety of every friend to order and good government. The enormities daily committed by a barbarous banditti on the one hand, and the unparalleled latitude about to be given to military power by the legislature on the other, become alarming to humanity.

The principal objects which have lately engaged the attention of the Irish parliament are the finances, and a bill for the suppression of the rebellion.

Lord Castlereagh, on the 18th of February, in a committee of supply, detailed to the house the military estimate for the year ensuing, of which the following is a recapitulation.

| Military Strength. | | Expences. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Regulars, | 32,281 | £.1,218,955 |
| Militia, - - | 26,634 | 769,012 |
| Yeomanry, - | 52,274 | 687,485 |
| British, - - | 23,201 | 666,799 |
| Artillery, - | 1,500 | Included in the ordnance estimate. |
| Drivers, &c. - | 1,700 | |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total | 137,590 | |
| Serving abroad, | 3,234 | |
| <hr/> | | |
| | 140,824 | |
| Ordnance, - - - | - | £.442,659 |
| Barracks, - - - | - | 350,000 |
| Commissariat, - - | - | 132,000 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Expence, | | 4,266,910 |
| Miscellaneous including | | } 549,457 |
| £.98,327 for troops serving | | |
| abroad, - - - | - | <hr/> |
| Total expence, | | 4,815,367 |

The resolutions for the above estimates were agreed to.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his budget on the 25th of February, and after some prefatory matter

matter proposed the following *Ways and Means* for bearing the expences above-mentioned. The whole sum to be raised he said was five millions and a half.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Taxes.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Ten per cent. on impost duties, | £.260,000 |
| Six-pence per barrel on malt, | - 26,000 |
| Stamps, additional duty, | - 50,000 |
| Six-pence per gallon on spirits, | - 100,000 |
| Regulations on wine, | - 50,000 |
| Additional window tax, | - 60,000 |
| Additional game licences, | - 10,000 |
| Surplus of funds, | - 100,000 |

Total by taxes, 656,000

The general principle of these taxes met with almost universal approbation, except from Sir J. Parnell, whose opposition to the window-tax was rather polite than strenuous.

It is generally understood that the loan wanted to make up the ways and means, will be £4,800,000.

The attorney general introduced a bill into the house of commons for "suppressing the rebellion at present existing in the country." This bill places in the hands of the Irish government an absolute power; the powerful plea of necessity is advanced, as the only apology for this unexampled measure. The attorney general contended, in a very long speech, for the co-operation of parliament with the measure of summary punishment, adopted by the executive power and inferred from a continued necessity, a continuation of power, but so defined that the civil should not clash with the military law. Mr. Barrington, in a long and spirited speech went through the clauses of the bill, commenting on their tendency; and urged with great energy that the three principal features of it were calculated to go to the extinction of the constitution in *Magna Charta*, the bill of rights, and the *Habeas Corpus* act. He made some severe observations upon the measures pursued by Lord Cornwallis, and said that they were such as would deservedly withdraw the confidence of parliament from him.

General Hutchinson entered into a spirited defence of Lord Cornwallis, and advocated the necessity of the bill.—Among several others who spoke on both sides, was the new prime serjeant, (serjeant George Daly,) who, as a motive for passing the bill, stated that an organized rebellion and armed body existed in the province of Connought, and also in Dublin.

Mr. Dubbs opposed the bill, and gave

notice of an important measure which he intended to bring forward.

The Lord Chancellor on the 9th of March, the house of Lords having formed themselves into a committee on this bill, moved, among other clauses, that courts martial should be empowered to punish with death or otherwise, persons *suspected* of aiding, assisting or abetting, rebellion, or injuring the persons or property of his majesty's loyal subjects, in furtherance of such rebellion. Lord Farnham approved the principle of the bill, but thought it was going too far to try persons on suspicion. The lord chancellor expressed his regret at the necessity of so severe a clause, which he yet deemed indispensable as a new rebel directory in the country were inciting to massacre and devastation, by a promise of aid from France, for which the lurking traitors only waited, as a signal for general insurrection. The several clauses, one of which exonerates persons acting under the bill from the operations of the courts of law, passed the committee, and on being reported to the house, the duke of Leinster said the executive had before possessed abundant power and he was ashamed to see such an unconstitutional act upon the statute books. Lord Althamont said he was not ashamed of the bill but of the necessity which called for it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal subjects which have occupied the attention of parliament since our last are the civil list, an amendment of the income bill, the slave trade, the treatment of prisoners in cold-bath fields prison, and some affairs of finance.

Mr. Pitt, on the first of March, delivered to the house of commons a message from the King, stating, that his Majesty being desirous of making a competent provision for his beloved children Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, and not being enabled to do so from the money applicable to the civil list, and also being desirous to make a provision for the Princess Amelia; his Majesty relied on the affection of the commons, to make such provision as the circumstances of the case required.

This message was taken into consideration on the 8th, when Mr. Pitt observed to the house, that from a perusal of the civil list it would appear that there was not enough to defray the accounts. In consequence of the arrangements made in 1782 under Mr. Burke's bill, the civil

list was divided into eight classes. The first appertained to the personal convenience of the sovereign and the dignity of the crown. He next adverted to the provision made for the judges, Lord Chamberlain, the master of the horse, the steward of the household, the expences of messengers, ministers, &c. With respect to the household establishment of the crown he asserted there was a saving, which must be an object not only of applause, but surprise to parliament.

He next adverted to the salaries of foreign ministers in which from the situation of affairs there was a decrease of - - - - - £ 27,000

In the lord stewards' bills there was an increase of - - - - - 36,000

The actual expenditure was from 80 to - - - - - 90,000

Under the head of occasional payments there was an excess of - - - - - 74,000

This excess was occasioned by the present state of foreign affairs and the number of messengers necessarily employed. He then stated the law charges which increased in proportion to the number of state crimes, by which the civil list incurred an expence of 10,000l. per annum. The next head of expence was the police which was naturally connected with the latter and this amounted to the sum of 25,000l.

It appeared from these statements, he said, that the expences of the civil list could not be augmented; he therefore moved "that it was the opinion of the committee that a sum not exceeding 12,000l. per annum be granted out of the consolidated fund as a provision for Prince Ernest.

MR. TIERNEY said he wished to see every branch of the royal family to be put upon an happy and comfortable establishment, but he at the same time thought that the civil list ought to bear every expence attending such establishments. He expressed his surprise that the charge for foreign messengers should be greater now than when we had ambassadors at all the foreign courts, and contended that the items ought to be furnished. The present measure he declared was calculated to cast odium where no good subject would wish it to attach, and was sufficient, in spite of all the anti-jacobin speeches made in that house by the right honourable gentleman, to procure for him the thanks of every jacobin in the kingdom.

MR. PITT in reply said that the honourable gentleman had charged him with uttering anti-jacobin speeches in the house

of commons, but he was sorry that he could not return him (Mr. Tierney) the compliment. His last speech he contended, to have a quite different tendency, or he misrepresented public facts, merely for the purpose of casting public odium in that quarter to which the honourable gentleman just adverted. Mr. Pitt then recapitulated his former statements; he asserted that the civil list did not amount to more now than it did twenty years ago, though in the household expences there was a considerable increase. The house divided on the motion, when there appeared ayes 83, noes 4.

On the 12th, the bills for granting an annuity of 12,000l. per annum to Prince Edward and Ernest Augustus, and for establishing his Majesty to provide equally for the Princesses Elizabeth Sophia, and Amelia out of the hereditary fund of 30,000l. granted by parliament for the maintenance of his Majesty's daughters, were read a first time. In the course of discussing these bills it appeared that the civil list notwithstanding the utmost economy had fallen 40 or 50,000l. in arrears and therefore wholly incompetent to support the proposed and necessary establishment for the two princes. It also appeared, that besides the permanent 100,000l. a year granted to the civil list, between two and 300,000l. arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority of the Prince of Wales, had not been refunded to his Royal Highness.

MR. WILBERFORCE on the first of March, addressed the house and said, he had so frequently brought the question of the slave trade before them, that he did not think it necessary to go to any great length into that business. Since the first time he had addressed parliament on this subject he observed that events had occurred which had a material effect on the habits and temper of his mind. Twelve years had elapsed since he first moved for the abolition of the African slave trade: the question then excited a considerable share of interest both within and without the walls of that house; but he was sorry to remark from what had since occurred that he was inclined to believe that much of that interest was created by the novelty of the question. Days, weeks, and years he had given up to the investigation of the slave trade and waited patiently since the year 1791, in the hope that his exertions would be followed up by the abandonment of that abominable and iniquitous system.

MR. PITT supported the motion.

Mr.

MR. DUNDAS spoke against it.

Upon a division of the house there appeared for it 55, against it 84.

The question respecting the treatment of the prisoners in the Coldbath Fields prison has been brought before the house of commons for the purpose of a fair investigation.—MR. DUNDAS laid on the table the examinations taken before the magistrates at the last quarter sessions respecting this business. This and several other papers relative to this subject were afterwards ordered to be printed, and also a Committee appointed to examine into the state of that prison, who were empowered to send for papers, persons and records.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT withdrew the notice for his motion for the 7th of March, on the subject as he wished to avail himself of the information that would arise from the above arrangement.

[In our next we shall be enabled to give the result of this enquiry.]

On the motion of Mr. Pitt on the 8th of March, the house in a committee of supply agreed to grant 150,000*l.* for foreign secret service money for 1799, and also that an aid of 5000*l.* should be granted to the Turkey company.

MR. DUNDAS on the 12th of March, the house having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the finance of India, gave an elaborate detail of what is generally called the *India budget*. After going through the various calculations usual on these occasions, he observed to the committee that the affairs of the company were better on the whole than they were in the preceding year by 413,220*l.* But he did not mean to give this in an unqualified way, for there was a disputed article between the nabob of Arcot and the company, which amounted to no less than one million sterling. The company were trustees for the creditors of the nabob who claimed their instalments as usual during the last war in India. The revenues appointed for the payment of these instalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the company were now to make good this sum they would of course stand in a worse situation by 600,000*l.* But when he recollected that since the year 1786 at which time the accounts of the company had been first put into a proper train, their capital had been increased in no less than *eleven* millions, he could look without any dismay on this deficiency or on any stagnation which might occur during the present war. He

also observed that he felt it his duty, as looking to the general interests of the empire, to see that the directors in Leadenhall-street should make compensations, either by exporting bullion or otherwise, for the increased imports which they drew from India. This was the more necessary at a time when the company, however opulent, felt it beyond their power to import the superflux of Indian wealth into the ports of these kingdoms. The sum remitted annually to Europe from India amounted to no less than *five millions*; but of this sum the means and capital of the company did not permit them to import more than *two millions*. He was determined to try in some shape to bring this wealth into the ports of this country, and before the end of the present session he should certainly submit the matter to the serious consideration of that house, and crave their advice as to the best means of securing to this country that pre-eminence to which it was entitled. The resolutions were read and ordered to be reported the next day.

MR. DUNDAS on the 15th of March, after stating that our volunteer cavalry amounted to 30,000 which rendered the provisional cavalry not yet called out, no longer necessary, moved that such of the latter as were embodied should be put on the establishment of fencible cavalry which was agreed to. On the motion of the same gentleman, the bill for reducing the militia from 106,000 to 82,000 was ordered to be printed and a committee appointed.

On the 16th of March the resolution of the committee of supply for granting 226,000*l.* for the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France now in this country and the American royalists, was agreed to by the house.

It appears by a proclamation issued from the court of St. James's on the 15th day of March, that some attempts have been making to organise rebellion in this country. This proclamation states, "that there is reason to apprehend that divers persons engaged in treasonable conspiracies in the kingdom of Ireland in concert with our foreign enemies are endeavouring to incite and stir up rebellion and war in this country.—That for the reason the privy council do strictly order and charge, that from and after the 20th of March no person whatsoever be permitted to pass from Ireland into this kingdom, except persons in the public service and such persons as shall obtain a passport for that purpose from the Lord Lieut-
tenant

tenant or from other persons qualified for that purpose in Ireland."

During several days the public and particularly the friends of the honourable Mr. Grenville were kept in the greatest anxiety for the safety of the *Proserpine* frigate, in which that gentleman and *suite*, charged with an important commission to the continent, had taken their passage from Yarmouth. On the 31st of January, two days after she sailed, she came close up with Heligoland, from whence she procured a pilot. The same night she lay

at anchor at the mouth of the river Elbe; and the next day proceeded for some way up the river, but from the great quantity of ice flowing down, she was obliged to return, but had not gone far before she struck on the sand abreast of the Scarhorn Beacon, about two miles from land; all endeavours to get her off failing, it was resolved on the 2d of February that all hands should leave the ship and endeavour to reach Newark Island, which was with great difficulty effected, with the loss of 15 lives.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] At St. George the Martyr, H. Carrington Bowles, esq. of St. Paul's Church Yard, to Miss Garnault, of Red-Lion Square.

Mr. Shirley Forster, of Holborn, to Miss Sibley, of Islington.

At St. Paul's Deptford, Mr. Finch, wine-merchant, to Miss Rolt.

At Shoreditch church, W. Rocke, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Jenkins, of the City-road.

At St. James's church, John Weyland, jun. esq. son of J. Weyland, esq. of Wood-eaton, Oxford, to Miss Keene, daughter of W. Keene, esq. M. P. and niece to the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Walthamstow, W. B. Tarbutt, esq. of Gould-square, to Miss Freeman, only daughter of J. Freeman, esq. of Cornhill.

Mr. Reynolds, author of several dramatic pieces, to Miss Mansel, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mr. T. Dowley, of Rankside, to Miss Nicholson, daughter of R. Nicholson, esq. of Kent.

Died.] At Clerkenwell, Mrs. Foot, wife of Malachi Foot, esq.

At his lodgings in Princes-street, Hanover-square, W. Lemon, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Lemon, Bart.

At Limehouse, John Fowler, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

In Coventry-street, suddenly, Mr. Faulding.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Coghlan, wife of Mr. Coghlan, bookseller.

At Bermondsey, Mrs. Charlotte Field, wife of Simon Field, esq.

At Highbury-Place, Islington, Richard Lee, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of London.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. West, widow of the late Temple West, esq. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the first regiment of Guards.

In Queen-street, Westminster, Mrs. Anriol, aunt of the Earl of Kinnoul.

In Queen-street, Mrs. Hardy, relict of the late Robert Hardy, esq. purveyor to the board of works.

In Fenchurch-street, Abraham Newman, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 78, W. Hopkins, esq.

In Welbeck-street, Mrs. Lukin, wife of R. Lukin, esq.

In Frith-street, Soho, Mrs. Chamier, widow of A. Chamier, esq. of Epsom.

In Goodman-fields, Mr. John Hammond, sail-cloth maker.

In Bloomsbury-square, aged 73, Mrs. Prescott.

At Walthamstow, Mrs. Bennett, relict of J. Bennett, esq.

In Cannon-street, W. Stonehewer, esq.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Wegg, wife of Samuel Wegg, esq.

In New North-street, Mrs. Dignum, wife of Mr. C. Dignum, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

In Great Russell-street, Thomas Williamson, esq.

At Pimlico, aged 92, Mr. B. Tolley.

In Bruton-street, Richard Hopkins, esq. member for Harwich.

At Greenwich, Miss Susannah Innes, daughter of the late Col. Innes, of the royal regiment of artillery.

In Edward-street, Mr. Hawkins.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Goodwin.

At St. James's Place, the Right Hon. W. Hollis Capel, earl of Essex, Viscount Malden, Baron Hadham. His Lordship was born October 7th, 1732, and married first Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir C. Hanbury Williams; by whom he had issue George Viscount Malden, who succeeds to the title and estates, and one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who married Lord John Monson. His Lordship married secondly, on the 3d of March, 1767, Harriet, daughter of Col. Thomas Bladog, by whom he had four sons, now living. The Earl was Lord of the bed-chamber to the late king, and held, at the time of his decease, the same appointment to his present majesty.

At her father's house, in Aldersgate-street, Miss Seddon, daughter of Mr. Seddon; a most amiable and accomplished young lady, who was reading by the fire side, when her dress caught fire, and she was so dreadfully burnt that she died in consequence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, John Spedding, esq. of Kewick, to Miss Gibson, sister to T. Gibson, esq. of the Newcastle Bank. C. Dodgson, esq. captain of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Lucy Hume, daughter of James Hume, esq. secretary to the customs. Captain Griffiths of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Brandling of Gosforth.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Kirkby, attorney, to Miss Wilson.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Swinburn, to Miss A. Richardson.

At Hart, Mr. Trizel, of Elnwick, to Miss Martindale, of the same place.

Died.] At Newcastle Mrs. Bolam, wife of Mr. R. Bolam, joiner,

At Durham, aged 96, Mrs. Jane D'Arcy.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Hedley, butcher. Mrs. Margaret Potts.

At Sunderland, Mr. Watson, apothecary.

At Byker, Mr. J. Johnson, coal-viewer.

At Shiremoor, John Maddison, who was killed by falling into a lime-kiln, near White-hill Point.

At Darlington, Mr. Francis Thomson of the talbot inn.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Grange, late a brewer.

At Norton, T. Wainwright, esq. late of Graveley, near Stevenage.

At Durham, W. Alderson, esq. of the Durham armed association.

At Newcastle, aged 48, Mrs. Greenwell, widow of the late Mr. Greenwell, tallow-chandler.

At Boonwood, near Diffington, Miss E. Leck, daughter of Mr. S. Lock.

At Frankland, near Durham, aged 89, Mr. Gilbert Snowdon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. S. Holker, of Bury, Lancashire, to Miss C. Wilson of Carlisle.

At Bridekirk, Mr. G. White, of Taleatine, to Miss Fearon, of Becks, in Embleton.

At Warwick, near Carlisle, Mr. E. Tomlinson, of High Eskett, to Miss Hetherington of Warwick-bridge.

Died.] At Carlisle, after a short illness, Mr. Milburne. Mr. Thomas Little, Attorney. Aged 77, Mr. T. Hodgson, manufacturer. Aged 90, Mr. Alexander Gracey, a Chelsea pensioner.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. Spittle, wife of Mr. A. Spittle, grocer. Miss Gibson, late of Barfield. Mrs. R. M'Combe, widow. Mrs. Steel, widow of Mr. Seei, brewer. Mrs. Frewin, wife of T. Frewin, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Cockermouth, aged 37, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Steel, attorney. Mr. J. Sim, dyer.

At Hensingham, aged 56, Anthony Benn, esq. one of the justices for the county of Cumberland.

At Kendal, aged 21, Mr. John Atkinson. Mr. William Hargroves.

At Little Brompton, aged 72, Mr. Robert Lowther.

At Seatonworks, Mr. W. Dickinson. At Braystone, aged 23, Miss Ann Ruffel.

At Drig, aged 29, Mrs. Mary Singleton Spinster, lady of the manor of Ulpha.

At Workington, Mr. Sewell, sen. Mr. J. Smith, Schoolmaster.

At Claybrook, G. H. Hodgson, esq.

At Bolton, near Wigton, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, thirty-nine years rector of Bolton, and formerly master of the grammar-school at Cockermouth, whose literary productions are numerous and highly respectable, as well as generally useful. As a divine his talents were splendid, and his labours unceasing. He was bigoted to no party, but sought truth alone; in the search of which he was constantly directed by great goodness of heart. In him were united the firm friend, the good and generous master, the kind and tender parent; blest with a mild and forgiving spirit, he passed his long life in peace with all good men; and borne above the fear of death, by the consciousness of a well spent life, he endured his last affliction with tranquillity and resignation.

At Langton, aged 85, Mr. C. Harrison, the oldest common-council man of the corporation of Appleby.

At Kendal, Mrs. Hancock.

At Challen-hall, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, wife of R. Dickinson, esq. captain of the Westmoreland militia.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately at Sheffield, the house of Signior Petro, the celebrated maker of fire-works, unfortunately was set on fire, and the explosion was so very sudden and so extremely dreadful, that an officer in the Somerset fencible cavalry and several other persons, who happened to be present, unfortunately lost their lives.

Married.] At York, Richard Kentish, esq. captain in the Cambridgeshire militia, to Mrs. Remington, widow of Richard Remington, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Brent, of York, to Miss Gascoigne, of Malton. Mr. Moxton, surgeon, to Miss Hall.

At Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Mr. Jacob Smith, of Givendale, to Miss M. Fretwell, an amiable young lady with a handsome fortune.

At Hull, George Uppleby, esq. merchant, to Miss Eliza Fowler, daughter of W. Fowler, esq.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Noble, of Alnwick to Miss Sharp, daughter of Mr. Sharp, ship-owner,

ship-owner. Mr. John Parker, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Beilby, of Scarborough.

At Wakefield, Richard Bailey, esq. of Broomfield, to Miss Haist of Wakefield.

At Malton, Mr. Temple, surgeon, to Miss Blackburn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Crossard, to Miss Battye, of Finney.

At Barnsley, Mr. Keir, attorney, to Miss Mallison. Mr. Handley, of Wakefield, to Miss Lydia, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, Mr. Matthew Cockin, one of the common-council men for that city.

Mr. W. Clayton, twenty-two years goaler of York-Castle; a situation which enabled him to exercise his well-known benevolence, by a humane and equitable indulgence to those unfortunate, and often criminal members of the community, who were his prisoners, not one of whom has ever been heard to complain of his treatment.

Mr. William Stavers, formerly of Northumberland. At an advanced age, Mrs. Teasdale, wife of Mr. H. Teasdale. Mrs. Dodsworth, wife of J. Dodsworth, esq. Mr. Robert Robson, of the white-horse inn. Aged 86, Mrs. E. Battie, a maiden lady.

At Benaflee, near Catterick, Miss Carter, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Carter.

At Thornton, near Bradford, aged 71, the Rev. Joseph Thwaites, many years curate of that place.

At Whitby, John Mellor, esq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes, relict of Robert Milnes, esq.

At Foston-Hall, aged 53, Mr. William Shayler, late of Poppleton.

At Barwick-in-Elmet, Rev. R. Deane, B. D. rector of Barwick and of Kirkbram, within the deanery of Doncaster, who, from the general confidence in his great integrity, by means of small sums entrusted to him, is supposed to have released more debtors from prison, than any other individual in the kingdom.

At Notton, aged 84, Mr. Robt. Foster, late of Fryton.

At Crossly-Grange, aged 76, Mr. Giles Fall.

At Hull, aged 81, W. Jarratt, esq. Aged 86, John Hall, esq.

At Leeds, aged 56, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. Sharp, of Gildersome.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Clemisha, wife of Mr. R. Clemisha, woollen-draper. Mrs. Holby, widow of the late Captain Holby, of Hull.

At Thirsk, aged 65, Mrs. Leife, mother of John Leife, esq. of Sowerby.

At Stokesley, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. W. Lee, merchant.

At Middleton, near Pickering, aged 93, Mr. J. Boys, brother to the late Mrs. Drinkow, of Driffield, who died in her 90th year, in November last.

At the Deanery, Ripper, aged 17, Mr. T.D. Waddilove, eldest son of the Dean.

At Field-house, near Halifax, Mrs. Stanfield, wife of G. Stanfield, esq.

At Wharrah, in her journey home from Beverley, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. F. Taylor, of the east-riding bank, Malton.

At Whitby, John Mellor, esq.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, Mrs. Lee, wife of Captain James Lee, of the West-York militia.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Rev. A. Chambre, to Miss Russell.

At Liverpool, Captain Inglis, to Miss Kendall. Mr. R. Wicksteed, merchant, to Miss Tatlock, of Richmond. Mr. W. R. Anderson, to Miss H. Corfe. Captain Powditch, to Mrs. Jackson. Mr. G. Turner, gun-maker, to Miss M. Roberts. Mr. Z. Matthews, to Miss F. Gibson. Captain Pince, to Miss E. Jackson, of the Tide Mills.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Syers, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Wright, of Manchester, Mr. J. Baron, manufacturer, to Miss S. Entwistle.

At Chorley, Mr. W. Heugh, attorney, to Mrs. Winstanley.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Captain William Kellett, to Miss Mellor.

At Cartmel, Captain Carter, to Miss Jepson.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, Mr. John Dixon, of Bolton, to Miss Margaret Hartley.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 85, John Barrow, esq. late alderman of that place. Mr. John Gardner, soap boiler. Aged 67, Mr. William Parkinson, clock-maker. Aged 80, Mr. George Parkins. Miss Howson, daughter of the late Mr. W. Howson. Mr. James Dearden. Mr. R. Townly, who was killed by falling under a cart.

At Manchester, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. T. Holland, jun. Mr. Thomas Rothwell. Aged 69, Mr. Benjamin Wildsmith.

At Liverpool, aged nearly 100, Mrs. Park. Aged 55, Mrs. Waring. Mr. John Cash. Mrs. Ann Brooks. Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of Mr. J. Metcalfe. Mr. H. Baldwin, brazier. Mr. James Hales, cooper.

At Preston, aged 38, James Moore, esq. alderman and banker, who is universally regretted as an upright magistrate, an honest tradesman, a sincere friend, and a benevolent benefactor to the poor. At Newby Bridge, near Ulverton, James Machell, esq.

At Warrington, Mr. John Fallows, iron-founder. Aged 66 Mrs. Knowles.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Berrett, wife of the Rev. Mr. Berrett. Mr. John Clarke, brewer.

At Heysham, James Greenalgh, esq.

John Booth, of Wearden-Fold, near Leyland, and Ellen Derbshire, midwife, of Strawhill, were frozen to death on their return home.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Morgan, supervisor of Excise at Northwich, to Mrs. Boyd.
At

At Prestbury, Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Weeton, both of Macclesfield.

At Farndon, Lieutenant Colonel Nelson, of the 111th regiment of foot, to Miss Catherine Carroll, of Ireland.

Died.] At Chester, aged 89, J. C. Worsley, esq. formerly of Platt, near Manchester. Mr. T. Pickmore, sword-bearer.

At Macclesfield, Thomas Wardle, esq. Mrs. Hodgkinson, wife of Mr. Hodgkinson of the old Angel-Inn. Mrs. Orme.

At Upton, Mrs. Brittain, wife of Mr. J. Brittain.

At the seat of George Smyth, esq. near Chester, Henry Venour, esq. formerly of Birmingham.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Clark, maltster, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss R. Bromley, of the former place.

At Thorpe, near Ashborne, Mr. P. Harding of Ashley-Heath, Staffordshire, to Miss M. Borton, of the former place.

At Winster, Mr. William Marsden, of Crich, to Mrs. Mason, of the former place.

Thurleston Grange, Samuel Fox, esq. to Miss Darwin, of Stamford.

Died.] At Staveley, Joseph Sales, a lunatic who destroyed himself by cutting his throat. Martha Key, who had been lost 13 days, notwithstanding the most diligent search, and who was at length discovered in a hedge, where she had perished in the snow.

At Pington, Joseph Cocke, a collier, who was killed by the falling of a large coal in a pit.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. John Topley, of East Bridgford, to Mrs. Martha Innocent, of the same place.

At Bunney, Richard Cole, esq. of Normanton on the Wolds, to Miss S. Parkins, of Bunny Park.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Hind, Taylor, Mrs. Lowne, wife of Mr. Lowne, ironmonger. Suddenly Mr. Richard Shelten, one of the loyal Nottingham infantry. Mr. John Fletcher, formerly a draper.

At Crosswell-butler, near Bingham, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Bell, formerly a respectable farmer and publican.

At Arnold, aged 75, Mrs. Sherbrooke, widow of the late William Sherbrooke, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Deeping Bank, nearly opposite the point between Crowland and Cowbit, has been destroyed by a flood, in consequence of which, 30,000 acres of land were inundated.

Married.] At Little Grimsby, near Louth, the Right Honourable Lord William Beauchamp, to Miss Nelthorpe.

At Spilsby, Mr. Edward Micklethwaite, inn-holder, to Miss Elizabeth Culley. Mr. George Enderby, cordwainer, to Miss S. Day.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. White, late of Bridlington. Aged 63, Mrs. Kent, widow

of the late Alderman Kent. Aged 81, Mrs. Hide, widow. Serjeant Roach of the 34th regiment.

At Spilsby, Mrs. T. Winship.

At Spalding, S. S. Ingram, esq. last surviving son of the late Captain Ingram. Mrs. Cookson, wife of Mr. Edward Cookson. Mrs. Faulkner, relict of the late Mr. Lyon Faulkner.

At Gainsborough, aged 81, Mrs. Fowler. Mr. Peele, of the Lamb.

At Louth, aged 64, Mr. John Grant, one of the largest farmers in Lincolnshire.

At Stamford, aged 78, Mrs. Sharrard, widow.

At Sleaford, aged 60, Mr. Robert Theckstone, of the Angel Inn.

At Beesby, near Louth, aged 95, Mr. John Walkerby, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Boston, aged 77, Mrs. Brackenbury, widow.

At Seaton, Robert Cobley, servant to Mr. Skelton, who dropped down dead as he was threshing in his master's barn.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Manton, Needham Cheshelden, esq. to Miss Slater.

Died.] At Eppingham, Mr. John Bland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, John Hawksley, esq. of Arnold mill, to Miss S. Arnold, an amiable daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Lockwood, a gentleman deservedly esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, as uniting to a strong and cultivated understanding, the strictest probity and honour.—*Leicester Journal.*

Mr. W. Brown, hair dresser. Mr. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby Inn.

At Cotes, near Loughborough, aged 68, Mr. Francis White, a respectable grazier.

At Blaby, aged 21, Miss Flude, eldest daughter of Mr. Flude, of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Norman, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Chapman, of the former place.

At Cheadle, Mr. Bakewell, to Miss Keys.

At Eccleshall, the Rev. R. W. B. Hill, of Hough, Cheshire, to Miss Green, of Lawford Hall, Essex.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. John Greaves, to Miss Wilson, both of that place.

At Leek, W. Pepps, jun. architect, of Newcastle, to Miss Ashton, of the former place.

Died.] At Shelton, in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 35, Mr. William Smith, manufacturer of earthen ware, who had served in the capacity of a lay-preacher for several years; and a few days after, Mrs. Smith, his wife, aged 27.

At Eccleshall, Miss Painter.

At Tamworth, Mr. Samuel Freeth, formerly of Birmingham.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The advantages derived by the inhabitants of Birmingham from the erection of the Union flour mill, may be seen by the following statement. In London the quartern loaf 4lbs. 5oz. 8dms. was sold on the 2nd, of February for 8½d, equivalent to a loaf of 6lbs. 2oz. 7dms. for 1s. for which the Birmingham mill sells to its subscribers a loaf of 9lb. 3oz. Its second flour is sold at 3s. per sack. Thus Birmingham is supplied with 3lbs. 9dms. of bread more than London for the same money.

Married.] At Birmingham; Mr. Richard Howes, baker, to Miss Mary Downing, of Belbroughton. Mr. Samuel Raven, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Badger, both of Digbeth. Mr. Samuel Rowney, to Miss Elizabeth Bratt.

At Mansetter, Thomas Freer, gent. one of the coroners of this borough, to Miss F. Wilday, youngest daughter of John Wilday, esq. of Atherstone.

At Aston, Mr. William White, bitt maker, of Birmingham, to Miss Martha Green, of Deritend.

At Handsworth, Mr. Thomas Butcher, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Jukes, of the Red Lion Inn, of the same place.

At Cannock, Mr. James Bailey, grocer, &c. to Mrs. Talbot, milliner of the same place.

At Colehill, Mr. T. Wallis, alderman of Tamworth, to Miss Drakeford, of Colehill, niece of Charles Oaks, esq.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. C. Webb, attorney, to Miss Ann Mortimer of Devizes.

At Harborne, Mr. William Warden, draper, to Miss Bradley, both of Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Meddows, of Soho, to Miss E. Bragg, of Wilton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Carver, of St. Paul's square. Aged 63, Mr. Joseph Robinson, late of Temple-street. Aged 81, Mr. Robert Wheeler, senr. gun-maker. Mr. Richard Hughes, book-keeper, at the Dog Inn. Mr. William Ward, steel toy maker. Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Lloyd, factor, of Prospect Row. Mrs. Heath, of Great Charles Street. Aged 83, Mrs. Florry, formerly of Cleobury Dale, Shropshire. Mr. Bennett, shoemaker, late of Shrewsbury. Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, minister. Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. E. Webb, draper. Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Lane, spur maker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Alice Lucy Nafon, widow of the late Stephen Nafon, vicar of that parish many years.

At Solihul, after a long and painful illness, and much regretted, Miss Wood.

At Ryton Mill, near Coventry, Mrs. Beck.

At Hill Brickenhill, Mr. Samuel Swinburne.

At Rugby, — Hawkins, esq. first major of the Warwickshire militia.

At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Jackson. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Harding.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, William Os-
well, esq. to Miss C. Bafnett, of Yarlston.

At Wrockwardine, the Rev. Lawrence Panting, minister of South Lambeth Chapel, to Miss Martha Pemberton, of the former place.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Holland, of Wigland, to Miss Gill, of Burney. Mr. John Clay, to Miss Jane Dod, daughter of R. Dod, esq.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. James Walters, postmaster, to Miss E. Beddoes, of the same place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bucknall, cork-cutter and hop merchant. Mr. Probert.

At Whitchurch, Miss Jane Liverfage, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Loppington, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Price.

At Minsterley, aged 63, Mr. William Dawes.

At Broughall, near Whitchurch, Miss Brookes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Worcester, Abraham Ludlow, esq. late of the royal greys, and son of Dr. Ludlow, of Bristol, to Miss Gibbs, sole heiress of Gaisford Gibbs, esq. late of Heywood House, Wilts.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Curtis.

At Kidderminster, aged 33, of a decline, Mr. Abraham Turner, attorney at law.

At Stourbridge, in the prime of life, Mr. John Whitgrave, youngest son of the late Francis Whitgrave, esq. of Mosely Hall, Staffordshire. Aged 69, Mrs. Richards.

At Dudley the wife of Mr. Rann, book-seller.

At Martley, Mr. Spillby, of that place.

At Hanley Castle, aged 80, Thomas Hornoyld, esq. universally respected.

At the Park, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Chellingworth, wife of Mr. H. Chellingworth.

At Impey, near Droitwich, Miss Wall.

At Bellington, Mrs. Pratt, relict of James Pratt, esq.

At Churchill, near Spetchley, the Rev. John Apedaile, a catholic clergyman.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Robert Harrison, esq. captain in the 29th regiment of foot, to Miss M. Chambers, of Whitbourn.

At Leominster, Mr. B. Caldwell, of Bewdley, to Miss Hayling, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged near 100, Mrs. Frances Rodd. Mrs. C. Mainwaring, eldest daughter of the late Cavendish Tyrrel, esq. member of that city. Aged 87, Mrs. Walker, a widow lady.

At Leominster, Mr. John Rogers, watch-maker.

At his seat at Nether Hall, near Ledbury, the Rev. Mr. Powles, one of the justices of the peace for Herefordshire.

At the Hill, near Ross, (the seat of Mrs. Clarke,

Clarke) Mrs. Jane Hoskyns, daughter of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. of Harewood.

At Benhill Farm, in the parish of Bridftow, Mr. Humphry Lycett, formerly of the Swan Inn, Rofs.

At Derndale, aged 56, Mrs. Jay.

At Mawfield, Mrs. Badger.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Chepstow Castle, aged 81, the wife of Mr. Williams.

At Rockfield, in the prime of life, after a short illness, most sincerely regretted, the Rev. John Harding, rector of Wiverton, Norfolk.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, captain Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, late commander of the *Leander*, to Miss Raikes, daughter of Robert Raikes, esq. of Gloucester. Mr. Daniel, hatter, to Miss Whittand.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. James Atkins, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Milward, of the former place.

At Dursley, Mr. John Moore, to Miss White, only daughter of Mr. White of Draycott-mills.

Died.] at King's Newnham, Mr. Brierly, an opulent farmer.

At Twining, near Tewkesbury, John Emery, esq. late of the bank of Glover and Co. Worcester.

At Doynton, aged 93, the Rev. Thomas Coker, more than 50 years rector of that parish.

At Banthop, Miss M. Knollis, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knollis, who was accidentally drowned in the river.

At Marshfield, Mr. Wm. Smith, farmer.

At Tilsdown-house, Miss Jones.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. W. R. Anderson, to Miss H. Corfe. Mr. James Badcock, of Newbridge-Mill, to Miss Bullock, of Fife-field-Wick, Berks.

At Woodstock, Mr. Pricket, of Chapel House, to Miss E. Bradford, of the former place.

At Woodeaton, John Weyland, esq. to Miss Keene, daughter of Whitshed Keene, esq. M. P.

At Steeple-Aston, Mr. Wing, to Miss Millachin.

At Churchill, Mr. John Davis, to Miss Ann Brooks.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Beckley, serjeant major of the Oxford volunteer corps, who cut his throat in so dreadful a manner as to occasion his immediate death.

Aged 76, Mrs. Cookson.

At Shotts, the Rev. Mr. Archibald Bruce, minister of that place, who went that morning in ordinary health, from his own house, which is a mile distant from the church, and retired as usual into an apartment previous to the sermon, where he had scarcely been five minutes, when he fell down and expired without a groan.

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At Whitney, aged 66, Mrs. Hoskins, widow of the late Rev. Charles Hoskins.

At Bicester, Mr. William Musselwhite, one of the Bicester loyal volunteers.

At Chalcombe, near Banbury, aged 25, Christian King.

At Withycomb Farm, near Banbury, aged 94, Mr. Cross, many years occupier of that farm, and one of the oldest inhabitants of that part of the country.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 20, Miss Duke, daughter of Mr. Duke, wine merchant. Mr. Trotter, of the Excise Office.

At Slapton, John Winkles; as he was firing off a gun, the breech pin flew out, penetrated his forehead and killed him on the spot.

At Yardley-Hastings, aged 60, the Rev. James Gardiner, M. A. rector of that parish, cum Denton and chaplain to the Earl of Suffex.

At Borough-Fen, aged 40, Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. Henry Walton, farmer and grazier.

At Daventry, Mr. Aicken, comedian, who by his great exertion, in performing the part of *Osmond* in the *Castle Spectre*, burst a blood vessel, and languished in much agony, for some days, when he expired.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Peter Barker, attorney, late of Huntingdon.

At Peterborough, Mr. Crane, formerly an eminent farmer and grazier.

Thomas Jackson Serecold, esq. a gentleman of great benevolence to the poor.

RUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Charles Tinson, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Salthill, aged 79, in his way to Bath, for the recovery of his health, John Micklethwayte, esq. of Beeston St. Andrew. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Swyne, in Yorkshire.

At Eton, Mrs. Dickenson, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dickenson, well known for his performances on the violoncello.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Aspley-Guise, Mr. William Reay, who was killed by a blow from one of the sails of Aspley windmill, from which he had just descended at the moment, when a violent gust of wind blew the sail over the mill, which struck him on the head.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ramsay, Mr. Charles Montague Ridlington, to Miss E. Gore, of the same place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the wife of Mr. Alderman Slow, much lamented by an affectionate husband, and all her acquaintance.

At Ramsey, aged 26, Mr. Thomas Rose, cooper, after a lingering illness; he was a man much respected.

At Yaxley, near Scole Inn, Bartholomew Plumstead, driver of the Ipswich mail coach, who was suddenly taken ill on his journey, conveyed from the box, and died in less than four hours.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Swavesey, Mr. William Carter, to Miss M. Hephher, of the same place.

At Balsam, T. Ramsden, esq. to Miss Fenn, of that place.

Died] At Cambridge, the wife of Mr. Lovelock, patten-maker. Mr. Townsend, an ingenious painter. Mrs. Grondon, the mother of the late Mr. Grondon, apothecary. Aged 65, the widow of Mr. Anderson, formerly of the Blue Boar Inn.

NORFOLK.

Married] At Norwich, Mr. John Filby, woolcomber, to Mrs. Gant, of the White Horse, Hautboys. Mr. Heafell, baker, to Miss Watson.

At Feckenham, Mr. Robert Clarke, to Miss Hanson.

At Starston, the Rev. Robert Etheridge of that place, to Mrs. Law, of Pulham Market.

At Sparham, Richard Lloyd, jun. esq. of Bawdfell, to Miss Elwin, of Ecton.

At Seething, Mr. Leefet, farmer, at Rackheath, to Miss Letitia Crabb, of the former place.

At Wells, Mr. Adam Burrell, of Flitcham, to Miss Astley, of the former place.

At Flitcham, Mr. P. Bell, of Castleacre, to Miss M. Burrell.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 36, Mr. William Marks, plumber, &c. Aged 59 Mr. Richard Gidney. Aged 61, Mr. John Taylor, coal merchant, after a long and painful illness.

Whilst upon an afternoons visit to his daughter in King-street, Mr. Keymer, shawl-maker. Aged 67, the wife of Mr. William Foster. Aged 68, Mrs. Judith Roper. Aged 72, Mrs. Ann Fell, sister to the late Mr. William Fell. Aged 80, Mrs. Paterfon, relict of the late Mr. Edward Paterfon. Aged 31, the wife of captain John Simpson, of the marines. Mrs. Clova, wife of Mr. Joseph Clova, an eminent veterinary surgeon, in this city.

At Aylsham, aged 89, the relict of Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, one of the ministers of the independent congregation, and afterwards a physician. Mr. Thomas Green, shopkeeper.

At Falkenham, Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Mr. Woodgate, farmer.

At Sparham, aged 81, Mr. Fisher, an eminent farmer.

At Loddon, aged 17, Mr. John Gibbs, son of Mr. Gibbs.

At Downham, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. William Chapman.

At Yarmouth, the wife of William Fisher, esq. one of the receivers general for this borough. Aged 82, Mr. William Mully, 55 years one of the organists of that place.

At Alphonington, aged 75, Mr. William Nicholls, a respectable farmer.

At Lynn, Mrs. Allen, mother of J. W. Allen, esq. of Bury.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Moxon, wife of Mr. Moxon, grocer.

At Downham, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. William Chapman.

At Ashill, near Swaffham, aged 64, Mr. Edmund Buscall.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Icklingham, Charles Gwilt, esq. to Miss C. Stephens, of Kencot, Oxfordshire.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Thorby, haberdasher, of Colchester, to Miss E. Maw, daughter of Mr. Maw, tallow chandler of the former place.

Died.] At Bury, aged 52, Mrs. S. Woodroffe, sister of Mr. Woodroffe, miller.

At Beccles, Mr. Savage, baker, who fell from a cart, and fractured his skull so dreadfully that he instantly expired.

At Wattisfield, aged 91, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. Smith, oil man of London.

At Sproughton, aged 36, Mr. Durrant, farmer and grazier.

On the road leading from Bury to Saxham, John Lydall, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

At Sudbury, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Godfrey, one of the principal burgesses of that borough.

At Lowestoft, aged 79, Mr. James Richmond.

At Long Melford, Mr. Z. Lungley.

At Woodbridge, Miss Walford, the youngest daughter of Mr. Walford of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. P. Lewis, to Miss H. Hollingsworth, of Chelmsford.

At Thaxted, Mr. Willes, to Miss E. Count, daughter of Mr. Count.

At Dunmow, Mr. B. Stubing, salesman, of Leadenhall, to Miss S. Spooner, of Great Bad-dow.

At Chipping-Ongar, John Hughes, esq. to Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker, surgeon.

At Saffron Walden, Hollis Clayton, of Great Danmow, draper, to Miss Impey, of the former place.

At Burnham, Mr. Henry Banks, surgeon, to Miss Sharp, of Holkham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Collis, many years governor of the poor house in that parish, and who by his industry, care, and cleanliness, gave much satisfaction to the parishioners.

At Halsted, — Edwards, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Essex.

At Upminster, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, rector of Latchingdon.

Erratum in our last.

In the article of Mrs. Isaac's death, that lady is said to have been the daughter of Mr. Bailey, it should have been—"Mr. Bailey Tailor."

KENT.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, in the family of Mr. Thomas Chatwine, shopkeeper, the following distressing circumstance took place. The man, his wife, and three

three children, each in the morning, took what was supposed to be cream of tartar and brimstone as physic; the effect, however, soon proved deleterious, as the whole family were affected with such alarming symptoms, that the most skilful medical assistance proved ineffectual; one of the children died in the afternoon, in the evening another, and at night their mother. The father, after lingering eight days, also expired. The infant having taken but a very small quantity of the mixture, is the only one expected to survive. This melancholy event was occasioned by a fatal mistake in mixing sugar of lead with the brimstone, instead of cream of tartar; the sugar of lead having very imprudently been kept in the house among some other articles.

At Town-Malling and Wrotham, they have lately cleared the roads by means of a new-invented instrument, called a snow plough; which is pointed in front and shod with iron, and gradually increases to something more than three yards in width, continued in length to about six yards; and so contrived, that without disturbing the surface of the road, to throw up the snow in ridges on each side, leaving a clear space sufficient for two carriages to pass each other.

Married.] At Margate, lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, of the 68th regiment, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Jacob Hamilton, esq. Mr. Knott to Miss Wiles, both of that place.

At Orpington, T. S. Salmon, esq. M. D. to Miss Pratt, of the same place.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Edward Miers, clerk of the Hampshire fencibles, to Miss E. Ann Sayer, of the same place.

At Deal, Mr. Thomas Forward, to Miss E. Durban.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Mayo, of London, to Miss Anne Chandler, of Canterbury.

At Darington, H. W. Brooke, esq. to Miss E. Tucker.

At Barham, Mr. Vincent Page to Miss Mary Fox, of Breech.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Barnikel, book-binder, to Miss Wollmanton.

At Saltwood, Mr. John Plumb, musician in the East Suffolk militia, to Mrs. J. Taylor, widow of Mr. Taylor, of Lydd.

At Stone, near Dartford, Mr. Benjamin Tanner, woolstapler, to Miss Russell.

At Whitstable, Mr. William Kemp, one of the company of Dredges, to Miss Mary Turner, of the same place.

At Smeeth, Mr. Fenner to Mrs. Jones, of Hythe.

Died.] At Ramsgate, a soldier belonging to the West York militia, coming from Dumpton along the cliff to the barracks, at the back of Alkin Place, Ramsgate, unfortunately fell over, broke both his legs and arms, and died in about half an hour afterwards.

At Canterbury, aged 88, William Carter, esq. M. D. many years a physician of this city. Mr. Charles Dent, eldest son of Henry Dent; esq. collector of the excise. Mr. John Hanree, formerly a baker.

At Margate, Mr. Randell, of the Bell public-house. Mrs. Wiles, the wife of Rd. Wiles, bricklayer.

At Eastry, Thomas Finn and his son, who were digging chalk in a pit, the earth suddenly fell in, and crushed both to death; another man and boy narrowly escaped the same fate.

At Doddington, Mr. Beard, a wealthy farmer, after a few days illness.

At Folkeston, aged 82, the widow of the late Mr. Henry Bayley. Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Thomas Carter, grocer.

At Swalecliff, Miss Lacy, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Lacy, farmer.

At Sittingbourn, aged 74, Mr. William Leney, killed on the spot by a fall from the top of a loaded cart.

At Cherry-orchard, near Maidstone, aged 72, Mrs. Parks, wife of Mr. Thomas Parks.

At Tenderden, aged 66, Mr. Richard, Clark, many years master of the Woolpack inn.

At Sheerness, Mr. James Fuller, chief clerk in the master shipwrights' office of that dock-yard.

At Dover, Mr. Jeaken, brewer, sincerely regretted.

At Leigh, Miss A. Fry, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Fry, butcher of that place.

At Ashford, aged 73, Josias Pattison, esq.

Lately at Smeeth, Mary Farris, who was bringing some wood-ashes for a neighbour's house in a pail, when the wind being high, the fire caught her apron, and so dreadfully burnt her, that she expired within four hours.

SURRY.

Died.] at Norbiton Hall, aged 71, Thomas Lintall, esq.

At Ripley, aged 61, Mr. Joseph Geale. Mr. T. Horroce.

At Baadam Hill, Miss M. Allan, daughter of G. Allan, esq.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Bognor, in an advanced age, Sir Richard Hotham, formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark. To the liberality of this gentleman, this country is indebted for the establishment of the new and fashionable watering place called Hoathampton, but better known by the name of Bognor Rocks, which was built entirely at his expence, and was his sole property. He is succeeded in his estates by his great nephew W. Knott; esq.

As two of the Kent provisional cavalry were patrolling the coast, one of them in passing the flood at White Rock, near Hastings, was washed from his horse and was drowned. The other with difficulty saved himself.

At Brighton, aged upwards of 80, Mr. F. Carter, formerly carpenter and joiner.

At

At the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. J. Lambert, an ingenious painter of that place.

At Steyning, as Mr. Gates, brewer and butcher, was returning home from Horsham market, in company with his father-in-law, his horse suddenly started, and threw him with a degree of violence on the turnpike, that occasioned his immediate death. Mr. Gates was a young man, and has left a wife and several children to bewail his loss.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, John Manley, jun. esq. late captain in the 33d regiment.

At Hurst, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalby, second daughter of the late John Dalby, esq.

At Abingdon, aged 90, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. D. Turner, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation at that place.

At Inglewood-house, near Newbury, Mr. Brunfen.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Butcher, woollen-draper, of Devizes, to Miss Terry, of Winchester.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Jeffreys, relict of the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys.

At Portsea, Mr. W. S. Green, a respectable shoemaker, who undertook for a wager to drink three pints of brandy in half-an-hour, in consequence of which he became almost immediately convulsed, and died before any medical assistance could be procured. He has left a wife, pregnant and eight children.

At Andover, aged 94, Mrs. H. Child.

At Weston, near Southampton, Miss E. Moffatt, daughter of W. Moffatt, esq.

At Kings-clere, aged 82, Rev. Thomas Obourn, A. M. rector of Lowerstock and Ewbury, and many years an active and able magistrate for the counties of Hampshire and Berks.

WILTSHIRE.

At Purton fifteen two years old heifers having broke from their pasture ground, went into a field, where some yew-trees grew, and in three days eight of them died, in consequence, as it is presumed, of their having eaten the branches of those trees.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Charles Webb Atty, of Broomsgrove, Worcestershire, to Miss M. Mortimer, of the former place.

At Salisbury, Mr. Andrews, jun. of Weymouth, to Miss Snook, of East Harnham.

At Westbury, Abraham Ludlow, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Gibbs, of Haywood House. Mr. Bromley, butcher, of Yockleton, to Miss Gardner, late of Venington, Salop.

Died.] At Salisbury, where she was on a visit, Miss Mary Ann Wenyewe, aged 24, daughter of John Wenyewe, esq. of Brettenham. She was a young lady possessed of every engaging quality, which renders her loss truly afflicting to her parents, and to her friends in general.

At Hannington House, aged 59, the Rev. John Freke, a justice for Dorset and Wilts.

At Tilshead, Mr. James Compton, farmer.

At Donhead St. Mary, aged 64, Mrs. King. At Alderbury, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Goodwin.

At Downton, Edm. Wagg, esq. only son of George Wagg, esq. of Burton House, near Christchurch.

At Amesbury, aged 68, Mr. John Asher.

At Fisherton, near Salisbury, Mr. R. Sirman, an eminent plasterer.

At Corham, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Hibberd.

At Calne, Mrs. Jane Oriel, a respectable maiden lady, far advanced in years.

At Pewsey, Wm. Butcher, esq. of Shercott-house, to Miss Gilbert.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shaftsbury, Mr. Cooper, ironmonger, to Miss Airs.

At Netherbury, Mr. Francis, of Castle Cary, Somerset, to Miss Conway, of the former place.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 77, John Hawkins, M. D. Mr. James Parsons, glover, &c. the oldest tradesman of the town.

At Poole, Mrs. Lester, the wife of Benj. Lester, esq.

At Sherborne, the Rev. William Glaffpoole, rector of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamshire.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Brickle, relict of the late — Brickle, esq. of that place.

At Beaminster, Mr. Dunning, surgeon and apothecary, a gentleman of extensive practice in his profession, whose loss is sincerely felt and greatly lamented.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Some of the most active members of the Bath and West of England Society have again taken into consideration the most effectual means of checking the advance of butchers' meat. On account of the late sudden severity of the weather it is supposed a more than usual mortality may have taken place among the young lambs, the effects of which may, without due caution, be much felt at a future day. They have therefore suggested to the most public spirited breeders, and other farmers, a sparing sale of ewe lambs for slaughter, because they will be wanted, and be likely to pay much better, in the end, as stock; and to observe in general, a more than usual abstinence, from purchasing lamb for food this spring, and in the approaching summer. They have also again, as in 1796, strongly recommended all possible multiplication of pigs, by breeding on farms, wastes, in inn yards, in villages, even among cottages, and in all situations where a litter of pigs can be reared, preferring, where a choice can be made, the smaller races, which may come most speedily to pork. This provident care seems particularly important, when it is considered how increasing may be the demands, and how precarious the public supply in a sister country.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. C. Smith, to Miss Beck. Mr. Wm. Wiltshire, to Miss Stuker.

At

At Frome, Mr. Chapman, tanner, of Simington, to Miss Fords.

Died.] At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Tracy, relict of T. Tracy, esq. of Saddiwell Park, Gloucestershire. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of ——— Shepherd, esq. of Styles'-hill, near Frome. Mrs. Harriet Le Merchant, daughter of the late Mr. Le Merchant, of Guernsey. Alexander Bailey, esq. In the prime of life, Miss Parsons, second daughter of Mr T. Parsons. Mrs. Key. Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Gandsey.

Aged 89, William Melmoth, esq. the elegant translator of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles, and author of the celebrated letters published under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne. Mr. Melmoth was the son of the pious author of "*The Great Importance of a Religious Life.*" During the last thirty years of his life, he constantly resided in the house where he died.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gingell, widow. Mr. T. Thomas. Mrs. Britain, wife of Mr. Britain, porter-brewer. Capt. G. Greenway. Mr. Wilkinson, gun-maker. Aged 74, Mr. W. Long, custom-house officer. Mr. T. Woodward, timber-merchant. Miss Mary Rice. Mrs. Hurley, wife of Mr. Hurley, wine-merchant. Mrs. Dolman. Mrs. Batten. Aged 71, General Skinner. Aged 81, Mrs. Beck.

At Redland-Court-House, near Bristol, Lady Holt.

At Urrington, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Rev. S. Webb, rector of Wingford and Box.

At Martock, aged 86, Rev. W. Baker, many years minister of a dissenting congregation.

At Broom-hills, in the parish of Newland, aged 84, Mr. George White, who had lived tenant under three generations.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Thomas, near Exeter, Lieutenant Watkins, of the Wiltshire militia, to Miss Otto, daughter of the late John Otto Baijer, esq.

Died.] At Exmouth, Dr. Ford, an eminent physician.

At Tiverton, Mr. Gideon Acland, many years a respectable tradesman.

At Norton, near Taunton, in the prime of life, Miss Norman, daughter of Mr. Norman.

At Exeter, Mr. John Hern. Miss Collier. Rev. John Vye, late rector of Rockbear. S. Weymouth, esq. many years an eminent wholesale druggist. Mr. Parker, sen. Miss Mare, daughter of Mr. Mare, of the white-lion inn. Mr. Dingles. Mr. Sanderson, surgeon of the Somersetshire militia.

At Tavistock, Mrs. Branscombe, widow of the late Mr. Branscombe.

At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 89, Mr. Ash, a respectable gardener and seedsman.

At Charleton, Mrs. Tickell, wife of the Rev. W. Tickell.

At Chumleigh, Sebastian Watkins, mu-

fician in Col. Haler's regiment; who was crossing Rashleigh Wear with his daughter on his back, when he fell into a deep part of the stream, and they were both drowned.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Osborne, the wife of Mr. James Osborne, of Birmingham.

At Berry-Pomeroy, near Totness, aged 25, Miss Fowler.

At Pickwell-house, J. R. Middleditch, esq.

At Barnstaple, Mr. S. Roberts, surgeon.

CORNWALL.

In Gwinear parish, a vein of silver of considerable value, has been discovered in Hurland mine, commonly called the old manor mine, in which the miners are at present at work.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. W. Garland, to Miss E. Jenkins, both of that place.

Died.] At Penzance, aged 22, Miss Baines, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Baines, esq.

At Trevince, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Johns.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Martha Russell.

WALES.

Married.] At Denbigh, Mr. Daniel Jones, woollen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Evans, daughter of Mr. William Evans, of Park-y-Twill, Denbighshire.

At Baidgend, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Mr. Griffith, to Miss K. Paterfon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Paterfon, physician, of Margam, and formerly of Bristol.

Died.] At Llanrhaiadarn, Mochnant, aged 108, Marriat Lewis, who retained her mental faculties till within a few days of her decease.

At Gregynog, Montgomeryshire, Francis Lloyd, esq. M. P. for that county.

At Cardigan, Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of William Williams, esq. of Tre-vach.

At Hay, in Breconshire, Mrs. E. Davies, of the black lion inn.

At Tenby, Mr. John Lock. Mr. William Harris, of the ball inn.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Harcherfield, near Haddington, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, to Miss Nesbitt.

At Inverness, Major David Ross, of the 71st regiment, to Miss Catherine Smith.

At West Field near Dundee, James Watt, esq. to Miss Cornelia Aletta de Wilt.

At Gordon Mills near Aberdeen, William Anderson, esq. merchant, to Miss Jane Still.

Died.] At Edingburgh, Duncan M'Millan, writer. George Halbank, esq. Aged 85, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr. Alexander Smollet, esq. Aged 103, Mrs. Mary Anne Marine.

At Dumfries, aged 91, James Ewart, esq.

At Dailly, in Ayrshire, aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Thomson.

At Rothsay, aged 69, John Robertson, esq. merchant.

Lately

Lately at Glasgow, Mrs. Sinclair, who had served the public with integrity and zeal as matron of the Town's Hospital for 23 years. From Ayr, where she was born 1736, she was brought to Glasgow very young, and in 1754 married James Sinclair, burgher and freeman wright of that city. For some years they enjoyed prosperity, but lost all their children in infancy; and the husband having at last embarrassed his circumstances through dissipation, abandoned his wife, then pregnant with her fifth child. Stripped of every thing, she was left without necessities for herself, or the infant whom she bore soon after this cruel reverse: but instead of sinking under it, her erect, undaunted spirit rose superior to misfortune. Conscious of having done her duty, resolved to do it still, maternal anxiety for a destitute child, far from retarding, seemed to quicken her recovery; and as she was one of those who really believed that a gracious Providence, guarding all the upright, watches particularly over the orphan, she hoped, by economy and patient industry, to procure subsistence. Expert at every kind of needlework, after a very short confinement, she laboured steadily from morning till night, and soon began to teach a number of girls, of whom many are now respectably settled in life, and all of them mention their old mistress with gratitude and veneration. From her earnings, scanty as they must have been, she supported an aged mother for many years. She never saw her husband again; and her last child, the companion of her solitude—almost the only joy of her heart—followed the rest to an early grave. In 1775 there was a vacancy in the Town's Hospital, and many applied with recommendations much more ample than Mrs. Sinclair's. Some gentlemen, however, with great good sense, resolved to examine the different candidates in a way admirably calculated to check the recommendations. For this purpose, without previous notice, they visited each pretty early, and found most of them in a situation which extorted apologies; but from Mrs. Sinclair they heard none. At an early hour they found her dressed; all her simple furniture perfectly clean, and ranged in exact order; herself sitting amidst her little scholars, who wrought around her. This determined their choice: the other managers, after a full investigation, confirmed it, and the event has proved the sagacity by which it was guided. The Hospital, over which she presided, contains at present 400 people, viz. 140 children, and 260 aged, of whom about 86 are too old and infirm to labour. There are besides at nurse about 100 children, for whom clothes are provided from the Hospital. For this establishment there are two servants only, a circumstance that astonished Mr. Howard, accustomed as he was to English hospitals, in which, if we are not misinformed, there is no instance of so much work

being done at an expence so trifling. Too much praise on this score cannot be given to the preceptor and other gentlemen, who visit the Hospital daily, to second and prompt the efforts of the matron; but much depended on herself. She went to every place; she saw every thing under her charge executed; she distributed proper employments to every person capable of labour; nay, with singular penetration, for of that she possessed an uncommon share, she trained to useful labours several idiots, whom others would have left in idleness, or doomed to a cell. Along with proper education, the children have always been inured to work (sometimes perhaps rather too much); and twelve years ago Mrs. Sinclair introduced among the girls the manufacture of lace. For some time it was unpromising, but she persevered with her wonted steadiness, and the profits from it now are sufficient to maintain and educate forty girls annually. Her attention to those who could work never made her neglect the sick, whom she treated with the utmost care and tenderness. I mention this particularly, because I have frequently witnessed it, though I have heard some, who did not know the people she had to deal with, censure her manner as severe and stern. Never was a censure less merited. Subordination and discipline, indeed, she enforced, because she knew them to be essentially necessary; and she set an example of obedience to superiors in her own conduct; for, notwithstanding the length of her services; notwithstanding the marked attention which she experienced from the preceptor, and all the managers; though she was ever ready to serve the house, whether in her own department or not, I know no instance of her making one innovation or exercising any power, without explicit authority. Her unremitting exertions at last overpowered a constitution, exhausted by the toils, perhaps, shattered by the calamities of her youth. She had a presentiment of her fate, which she mentioned with solemnity indeed, but with no improper concern, because it had been the great business of her life to prepare for that event. She was soon after struck with an apoplexy during the night, and, after languishing eight days, she expired in the 62d year of her age. Her character has been sufficiently delineated by describing her conduct, in which exaggeration has been so carefully avoided, that to some the colouring will appear faint, and the expression cold. For the correctness of the outline, an appeal to every gentleman who has interested himself in the management of the poor, will vouch for. So generally were the merits of Mrs. Sinclair known, that some years ago, when the Royal Infirmary was about to be opened, every one thought of her as the fittest person for taking charge of that institution; but she was too much attached to the managers, whom she had long served, to quit her place.

At one of their stated weekly meetings, the worthy preceptor, who had the most frequent opportunities of observing her merit, moved the following resolution:—"The Committee being of opinion, that some public testimony should be given of the sense they entertain of Mrs. Sinclair's great merit and usefulness in the execution of her office for upwards of twenty years, propose, that the expences of her funeral should be defrayed at the public charge." The motion passed unanimously, with expressions of sincere regret for the loss of such a matron, and ardent wishes that her successor might prove her equal.—*Glasgow Courier.*

DEATHS ABROAD.

Letters, both public and private, received from America, about a month ago, brought intelligence that Robert Merry died suddenly on the 24th of December, at Baltimore, in Maryland, of an apoplectic disorder, induced, as is apprehended, from a plethora and a want of due exercise.

The latter part of the life of this deservedly admired man, so far as it attracts the notice of the biographer, exhibits two colourings of nearly equal strength: viz. the poetical and political. The preceding, after his introduction into the world, was tinged with extravagance and dissipation; vices two general and fashionable at that period, to allow a lively turn and pliant disposition to be secure from their infection.

His father had acquired more than a competency by trade, and had a relish for its advantages and profits: but the aunt of our young hero, had sentiments of a loftier cast, and she prevailed on her brother to allow her to prescribe the regimen for her nephew's education. This proposal, which could not but be agreeable to puerile ambition, was no less readily acquiesced in by the father, from a well poised consideration of interest; and the first foundation of the gentleman, in young Merry, was laid by that great literary character Dr. Parr. From the Doctor he went to Christ College, Oxford, where he made an intimate acquaintance, which, at one time, was thought might have greatly aided his advancement in life. This acquaintance, however, did not ripen into the expected fruit; probably for want of cultivation.

The profession of divinity and law were canvassed by Mr. Merry's relations in order to make a choice for him. But as he was not grave enough in countenance for the parson, it was resolved, he should be a lawyer; and he accordingly entered a student of Lincoln's-Inn. Why this line was not pursued does not appear; as on the death of his father he purchased a commission in the horse-guards; and he entered into that corps at a period when it was difficult to decide whether its devotion to the rosy god, and cyprian goddess, did not outdo its zeal in the service of Bellona. And gracefully

..... to entwine,
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine,

was as favourable a recommendation to the officers of that mess, as any perfection in exercise could be to a martinet general. It is sufficient to say, that this young, this handsome recruit, was introduced to, and drilled by Captain Otgar and Co. and it must be acknowledged that a more *dashing* squad could not be found in any of the king's dominions.

A military life, however it might for awhile gratify the youthful vanity of our hero, did not long engage his heart.

To gain distinction as a soldier, a man must love the profession; he must give himself wholly up to it, as an art and science: this, cornet Merry could not do, and therefore he had no hope of ever attaining to an eminence in the career. A lieutenancy and adjutancy were the highest commissions he ever held in the army, and these he disposed of with the resolution to travel on the continent.

Like the bees on Hybla's banks our rover tasted of every sweet within his reach: but Florence chiefly engaged his attention, not to say his affection. The charms of a well known lady of quality fascinated his eyes, penetrated his heart, and for a time fixed him to the spot. Italy, in his mind, surpassed all countries under heaven for realising the pleasures of the imagination. And it might perhaps better become the vivid pen of an Ovid, than the cooler one of an historian, or writer of a memoir, to dwell on the voluptuous scenes in which he was so favoured an actor. As the lady was a married woman, delicacy forbids us to hint at what might be the probable consequences of those intimacies between the English Eneas and the Italian Dido. The discussion alone might lead, if not to the interruption of private happiness, at least to the suspicion, that the laws of primogeniture do not, in all cases, answer the intention of their framers. Let us therefore throw a veil over the picture which gives rise to such painful and scrutinising ideas. The inquisitive after records of gallantry may seek them on the spot. The waters of the gilded Po and white stream Tiberis have often reflected the lovers images, and the banks of the swifter Arno, and all the haunts of voluptuousness with which that region of delights abounds, have heard their vows. Whether the first of these rivers, so famed of old for extinguishing the ambition of a Phæton, contributed to quench the flame of our hero, or whether sober reason took its turn to reign, we find literature began to exercise its wonted ascendancy over his enlightened mind.

Sensual pleasures had never so wholly possessed him as not to allow him leisure for intellectual improvement. By the engagingness of his manners, and the influence of the connexion spoken of, he had made an acquaintance with several persons, natives as well as foreigners, distinguished as *literati* in the circles of fashion. He was elected a member of the celebrated Academy Della Crusca, and was easily persuaded to engage with several of his country folks of both sexes

sexes in the Florentine Miscellany, printed under the eye and superintendence of the judicious and learned Mrs. Piozzi. While wit and taste were thus publicly diffused through the elegant part of the world, *private scandal* did not want for publishers. Tales were circulated, which, according to the late and learned Lord Mansfield's doctrine, could not fail to be deemed *great libels*. And these becoming every day more current, failed not to give great uneasiness to the enamoured as well as to his friends. Mr. Merry's indignation at the authors of these reports, which he found among his collaborators, urged him to take up the pen of satire in revenge. He employed it in ridiculing the greater part of the circle, and in some measure occasioned its breaking up. This incident hastened Mr. Merry's return to his native country, and gives a proper occasion to speak of his poetical taste and acquirements. That the subject of our memoir possessed a lively imagination, that he spoke the language of passion, every one who had the happiness to know him must bear witness; what is there then to wonder at that he afterwards appeared so capable of expressing himself in regular, in harmonious numbers? He had the qualities of a poet by nature. The company he had kept, the countries he had visited, the books he had read, all conspired to give those qualities every external aid. The approbation his first essays in the art experienced, fully justified the great expectation formed of his future productions. Many of his pieces have been rather impromptu flights to Parnassus, than studied compositions. They show, however, the author's powers, and while they give pleasure to the present age they will not fail to secure him the admiration of posterity. Of his beautiful verses and fugitive pieces published in the *World*, under the title *Della Crusca*, &c. it is unnecessary to speak; they are fresh in every one's memory. Of his satirical and witty epigrams published in the *Argus*, under the signature of *Tom Thorne* it is equally needless to make mention. During the last months of that paper's existence, it might be truly said, a certain *ROSE* was never without a *THORNE*.

As a specimen of the keenness of our poet's epigrammatic wit, we give the few following instances.

THE LONDON ROSE.

The *ROSE* is called the first of flow'rs
In all the rural shades and bow'rs;
But O! in London 'tis decreed,
The *ROSE* is but a DIRTY WEED.

TOM THORNE.

ANOTHER.

THE HOT-HOUSE ROSE.

From genial heat, the HOT-HOUSE *ROSE*
Expands and blushes, thrives and blows,
But the poor *ROSE* will fade and rot
Whenever the House becomes TOO HOT.

A THIRD,

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT.

When truth her rending scourge applies,
The *HIRELINGS* roar with streaming eyes;
They crowd together and complain,
They cannot bear so GREAT A PAIN.

Upon a ministerial newspaper affixing his adopted signature to some verses of a very different nature and tendency, he wrote the following

IMPROMPTU.

The *SLAVISH PRINT*, that's dead to shame,
In fury for departed fame,
Has even robb'd me of my name:
Alas! my nose is out of joint;
Yet what's a *THORNE* without a point?

But these brilliant effusions like the cutting epigrams of Horace (which author our's so much resembled in indolence, and the love of refined pleasures); or like the satires of the last of the Roman poets, must in time lose their value, when the occasions which gave them birth are forgotten, however animated and well directed they might have been at the period they were written.

These *jeux d'esprits* are offered as proofs of his fancy and ready wit only. For his judgment and skill in versification we refer the reader to the reviewers of his works as they appeared; as well as to "Literary Memoirs of living Authors." His connexion with several persons concerned in dramatic affairs, possessed him with the idea of writing for the stage. He was not superficial enough to succeed in this walk. He disdained to sacrifice judgment to perverted taste, and therefore was not calculated to please a vitiated palate. His tragedy of *Lorenzo*, represented at Covent Garden house, and his *Magician no Conjuror*; while they prove his various turn of mind equally manifest to those who knew the writer, that he was biased to the undertaking without due consideration.

His native fire flames out in his odes. Some of these give room to think that had he employed himself chiefly in the lyric species of poetry, he might have filled a most honourable place between Pindar and Horace. In confirmation of which assertion reference may be had to the odae song he wrote for the fourteenth of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and which was repeated in full chorus, with so much applause, in the year 1791, at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

The Laurel of Liberty he wrote also, and presented it to the National Convention who did honour to the author by the manner in which it was received.

He had one of those susceptible minds, to which the genius of liberty instantaneously communicated all its enthusiasm, all its fire. He gazed with rapture on the sudden and promisingly beneficial change of condition in so many millions of his fellow creatures. He would

would be a spectator of the scene; and accordingly in the summer of 1792, he visited Paris. While in that city, and under the invitation given by the French legislature to all foreigners, to favour them with their sentiments on the erecting a free constitution; he wrote a short treatise in English, on the nature of free government. It was translated into French by Mr. Madget*, and presented in the same manner as the Laurel of Liberty to the National Convention: "honourable mention" being made of it on their journals.

When Mr. Merry was making his tour in Italy, and especially while surveying that famous city, once the mistress of the world, and still the repertory of all the great models of the fine arts; he met with David the celebrated French painter, who had repaired there with the view of further improvement. He had now in Paris an opportunity of renewing this acquaintance with his old friend, who had laid aside the pallet and taken upon himself the duties of a legislator. By David he was introduced to several members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention, and it was to this friendship he was indebted for a passport to return home when so many Englishmen applied for them in vain.

R. Merry was in Paris on the memorable 10th of August, when the Parisians stormed the Royal Palace. He was there also on 3rd and 4th of September, of the same year, those *diès atri* of that season of the revolution. He had a ticket presented to him, and a seat reserved for him in one of the lodges of the convention, now erected into a national tribunal, had he chosen to be present at the trial of the king; but he declined the offer; and it may be said of him with great truth, that however he approved of the principles of the French revolution, he turned his face from all the violences with which it was attended in its progress. Revolution upon revolution greatly affected his sensibility; for though he was robust of frame, his nerves did not correspond with his muscular strength. Thus alarmed he quitted the scene of sanguinary contention, although there were many of both parties and those of high consideration, willing to shew him every civility in their power.

Mr. Merry had always been a *bon vivant*; he had also a turn for play, and this with other fashionable propensities kept him for several years in an embarrassed state; so

* This is the Mr. Madget spoken of in the intercepted letter of Dr. Jackson, condemned in Ireland for high treason; and whose name for want of the real fact being known or credited, was represented in the inuendoes of the Attorney General, as having a mysterious signification; whereas Mr. Madget was a real character, an Irishman by birth, but had fulfilled the functions of a clergyman above twenty years in France, and at the time of Dr. Jackson's trial, was a public translator of languages.

that it is difficult to say whether at this period his inattention to money affairs had made him more the prey of unsatisfied creditors or of unprincipled lawyers.

Upon his marriage with the celebrated actress Miss Brunton, a prospect opened to him of living at his ease, by the joint production of that lady's talents and his own pen; but unfortunately the pride of those relations upon whom he had most dependence, was wounded by the alliance, and he was constrained much against Mrs. Merry's inclination to take her from the stage. This he did as soon as her engagement at the theatre expired, which was in the spring of 1792. They both returned from the continent in the summer of 1793 (for Mrs. Merry had accompanied him to France), and from that date they cannot be said to have formed any settled plan, unless their retiring to America in 1796 may be so considered. Occasionally in the above interval Mr. Merry wrote for a periodical paper; and some of the best poetry in the *Telegraph* was the production of his pen. His *Signior Pittacchio*, written at this period, must ever be deemed a most happy production of keen satire, unsurpassed by any thing in ancient or modern times. No minister in any age had been so ridiculed before. But our author had seen that the thunder of reason and truth had been as ineffectually tried to change the state of affairs, as his squibs of satire and ridicule; he therefore began to think of seeking in a distant country what he despaired of ever finding in this. He was not long in resolving. He snatched up a pen and wrote partly in tears, partly in ink, an adieu to his native land. These affecting lines are in print, and the occasion and subject of them are fresh in the minds of his dearest friends: to whom upon his taking leave he said, in the words of Oroonoko.

— This last farewell,
Be sure of one thing that will comfort us,
Whatever world we are next thrown upon,
Cannot be worse than this.

Considering this a mere sketch of a life in what is called the *grande monde*; we have not touched upon any of the incidents of our hero's early age. Trifling as they may be thought by some persons, they will no doubt one day engage the pen of some abler hand, who shall undertake fully to satisfy public curiosity, by prefixing his whole life to a collection of his classical works.

Having been born in London, his *fond aunt* was afraid the country air might be too severe for the young *cockney's* tender frame, he was therefore never carried abroad unless wrapt in furs or other equally warm clothing. Notwithstanding all which, he appeared luckily to have escaped the dangers which J. J. Rousseau describes the children of great personages to undergo from too much parental fondness.

In a letter to a friend after his arrival in the new world, he speaks of the sublime emotions with which his soul was filled by the voyage

across the Atlantic Ocean. He said he had thoughts of beginning an epic poem on the French revolution. Perhaps he waited for its happy termination ere he could finally resolve on the plan of so great a work. His residence in America, is said to have considerably changed his disposition which was naturally lively. He found neither the politics, nor the people of the United States, to be what he had expected. He however derived all the comforts he could desire from the society of an affectionate wife, whom he dearly loved. Her good sense and regard for his welfare, made her not hesitate to accept of the offers made to her in the way of her profession, and she acquitted herself in America as in England, to universal admiration. Upon the melancholy death of her husband, she resolved to return to Europe, and her arrival in London is hourly expected.

Mr. Merry was in his forty first year when he died. He was of a genteel figure, inclined to corpulency, his height about five feet ten inches. His countenance expressed uncommon amenity and animation—the true index to his mind. He was a most agreeable companion, and although he enjoyed the glass, it was for the sake of company. His excess at table, if any, is more chargeable to the score of eating than of drinking, though after all, it is to be presumed his constitutional or habitual disinclination to bodily exercise, is the thing to be most regretted as the cause of his premature death.

In America, his loss is greatly deplored by many of the most enlightened inhabitants. In England, it is more so by a numerous acquaintance, who have long admired his talents, and esteemed his virtues. He was a cheerful and entertaining companion; his mind was as well stored with poetical images as his judgment was prompt to call them forth; on which account he was never at a loss for an elegant and apt simile, no more than for a pun or a jest. He had his moments of gravity also, and it might be said of him, as it has been of another literary character gone before him, that “no man ever uttered a moral sentiment with more dignity, or dressed a gay one in more happy colouring.” He could reason or trifle just as it suited the occasion or the company. He was always generous, though never rich, and his compassion for the distresses of others, has often been manifested to a great degree, by sharing with them what was scarcely sufficient for his own wants. He had many excellent and enviable qualities, and though resentful to a high degree, that resentment was unaccompanied by malice. His irascible temper was most discernible when he beheld the vicious in splendour, and rapacious in security. Against such characters, his shafts could never be sufficiently pointed and envenomed: and it may be said of him on such occasions, as Scaliger said of the Roman satyrists,

“Ardet, insat, jugulat.”

On the score of religion, Mr. Merry has been taunted at by the bigots of the age. This is a matter which wholly concerned himself; we have nothing to do with it. That he had singular opinions cannot be denied; and if he did not shew the same abhorrence many do, to the doctrines of Diagoras, Pythagoras and other heathens, it may be said for him as the first of those philosophers said for himself, that his want of faith was chiefly caused by the evidence of the successes of so many perjured men.

Whether the new world inspired him with new notions concerning religion, we are not able to say; but with regard to politics, his sentiments were stable as the foundation of the universe: for upon a learned friend asking him on his arrival, whether his opinions were the same as when he saw him last in England, he replied—*Caelum non animus mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

At Königsberg, October 3, M. Reccard; he had published a number of astronomical observations.

Jean-Francois Callet, born at Versailles, October 25, 1744; he made a rapid progress in his studies and had conceived an early taste for the mathematics. He came to Paris in 1768, where he had opportunities of making himself a still greater proficient. In 1774, he formed some excellent pupils for the school of engineers, where the examinations were severe and the receptions difficult. In 1779, he obtained the prize which the Society of Arts at Geneva had proposed relative to visitors in a landscape (*sur les echappemens*). In 1783, he finished his edition of the *Tables de Gardiner*, which was very convenient, useful and exact, and included several advantages which were not to be found in the others. In 1788, he was appointed professor of hydrography at Vannes, and afterwards at Dunkirk; he returned to Paris in 1792, and became professor of geographical engineers in the *dépôt de la guerre* for the term of four years. The place having been suppressed, he continued to give lectures at Paris, where he was always considered as one of the best mathematical masters to be found there. In 1795, he published the new stereotype edition of the *Tables de Logarithmes*, considerably augmented, with tables of logarithms of the sinuses for the new decimal division of the circle; these were the first which have appeared. Towards the end of 1797, he presented to the Institute the idea of a new telegraph, and of a telegraphical language, accompanied with a dictionary of 12,000 French words which were all adapted to it by a combination worthy so able a mathematician. These labours had impaired his health; he had for some time past become asthmatical; yet, notwithstanding his infirm condition, he has published again this year an excellent memoir on the longitudes at sea, under the modest title of *Supplement to the Spherical Trigonometry and to the Navigation of Bézout*. He died November 14, 1798, and has left behind him a daughter born at Vannes.

Vannes in 1793. According to a tradition in his family, he was descended from that of Descartes; the author from whom this memoir was translated has not been able to come at the genealogy, but he adds, it is sufficient for the glory of Callet, to have done honour to a name so celebrated.

At Padua, (November 18, year 5) Toaldo, a useful astronomer; he is succeeded in the observatory at Padua, by his nephew M. Chiniello.

On March 29, year vi. Bertrand Augustin Carrouge, a very celebrated astronomer. He was born at Dol, in the ci-devant Bretagne, October 8, 1741; he had calculated a thousand stars for the Celestial Globe, published by citizen Lamarche, successor of Fortin; he had made many calculations for the *Connoissance des tems*, and for the second edition of Lalande's Astronomy. He has printed several memoirs in the *Connoissance des tems*, and some days before his death had sent him some tables to calculate the phases of the moon, better than those which are in the *Elemens de Navigation* of Bouguer and La Caille; they are in the *Connoissance des tems* for the year 1801. Carrouge was very poor, when he became Administrator General of the Posts, from the consideration which citizen director Reveilliere-Le-paux had for his merit; this elevation however did not prevent him from still consecrating his time and talents to astronomy.

June 15, Alexis-Jean Pierre Pauton, born near Lussan, February 10, 1732, and celebrated for his *Metrologie*; a vast collection of the measures of all countries, which appeared in 1780. This undertaking was suggested to him by Lalande, the astronomer, who also fur-

nished him with the greater part of the foreign measures; but he added to it a number of his own researches, together with dissertations and calculations on the ancient measures, population and agriculture. He had also exercised himself in other parts of mathematics, as the screw of Archimedes. In 1781, he published a *Theory of the Laws of Nature*, in which he refuted Newton and Nollet, and established a new geometrical foot of 123 lines and a quarter (a line is the twelfth part of an inch); in this work he treated of the pyramids of Egypt, &c. He was so thoroughly convinced of the importance of his discoveries, that he took for his motto, *E puteo veritas*. He was last of all employed in reducing the immensity of foreign measures to decimal measures, when the economy of government suppressed his stipend, which plunged him in misery and despair and at length occasioned his death. The Institute is at present soliciting pecuniary aid of government for his widow and children.

Beauchamp, brother of Beauchamp of Arles, whom he accompanied in the expedition to Arabia, together with Hyacinthe Receveur, pupil of the latter, who had already given very prompt indications of zeal and capacity. This loss, which is a very great one for astronomy, had disgusted Beauchamp for the Arabian voyage and even thrown him into despair, so that he had quitted the same and returned to Arles; the minister however has sent to him to rejoin General Buonaparte and the learned men with him in Egypt, and he will doubtless contribute to the success of that important expedition, in whatever relates to the geographical and astronomical part of it.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE discovery of a supposed illicit trade carried on from Bengal to Batavia, thence to Europe; and also to Manilla, by a ship called the *Heltingoer*, has engaged much attention in the mercantile world; and in whatever light it is viewed, the matter certainly deserves investigation; but as several respectable names, particularly that of a director of the East India company, are implicated in a very great degree in the business, we decline entering into further particulars, till the publication of the papers moved for at the late general court at the India-house; shall have enabled us to form an impartial opinion on the subject.

From the report of a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the East India company's affairs, it appears, that the debts owing by the company in Great Britain, amounted on the 1st of March, 1798, to 7,284,694l.; that the effects of the company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in their treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted at the same period to 13,211,370l.; and that the sales of the company's goods, which in February, 1793, were estimated on an average to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted in the year 1797-8 to the sum of 4,718,822l.

Some alteration is about to take place in the duties and drawbacks on East India goods of different kinds.

An act has been passed to continue to the 24th of June, 1800, the act passed in the year 1755, for granting a bounty on certain species of British and Irish linens exported.

A committee of the House of Commons has been some time engaged in considering the most effectual means for the improvement and extension of the British herring fishery.

It has been thought necessary to suspend the operation of the convoy act of the last session, with respect to a part of the Newfoundland trade, by permitting ships to sail from certain ports in the island of Newfoundland without convoy.

The present high price of copper has also been the subject of parliamentary interference. It has lately risen to 123l. and 124l. per ton, and as this unprecedented price, which is probably occasioned, in a great measure, by the increasing export by the East India company, which

which now amounts to about 3000 tons per annum; and, perhaps in some degree by the new copper coinage, causes a great additional expence in the copper, sheathing of all sorts of vessels as well as in various manufactures. The House of Commons on the 20th instant, resolved, That the East India company ought to be prohibited, for a limited time, from contracting for any copper ore or copper for the purpose of exportation, and from exporting, or permitting to be exported, any copper ore or copper, except such as has been already contracted for; also, that it is expedient that copper ore or copper should be permitted to be imported for his majesty's service without payment of duty.

Most kinds of *leather* are at a high price. The great consumption of calf leather for military accoutrements, has contributed much to advance the price of that article. Red Morocco skins have risen about 10s. within the last twelve months, being at present from 96s. to 144s. per dozen. Black Spanish have risen 3s. or 4s. in the last two or three months, being from 45s. to 114s. per dozen. Scotch white sheep are from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s.; and English white kids from 9l. to 15l. per hundred. Skivers, for bookbinders, are 2s. or 3s. dearer within the last two months, being at present from 14s. to 24s. per dozen. Calf, for ditto, are from 28s. to 54s. per dozen. Russia hides, rough, are cheaper than they were some time since, being at present about 2s. to 2s. 2d. per pound, for heavy skins; light ditto to 2s. 8d. Raw skins or pelts, have experienced a great rise on the last market, and are now 6l. 5s. per hundred.

The spring trade of the *silk* manufactory has been very good, having been assisted by considerable orders for exportation. There has been very little variation in the price of raw and thrown silk during the last three months, as most of the manufacturers supplied themselves about that time, but as the import has been very small, the market is scanty of the best filatures, and some inconvenience begins to be experienced from the detention of this article by the late frost, and since from want of convoy. A very considerable arrival of silk from Hamburgh, is expected shortly, in consequence of which, the present stock in the hands of the merchants is to be purchased at very moderate prices; but the manufacturers, aware of the daily expected fleet, avoid buying as much as possible. The Persian manufacturers have been destitute of white novi for some months, which has obliged many to substitute silk of an inferior quality.

The East India company have declared for sale on the 1st of May, 25,000 bags, 95 baskets, and 10 casks of sugar. Prompt day the 5th of July.

The total quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the West Indies in one year, from January 1798 to January 1799, was 2,361,715 cwt. the duty on which was 2,070,377l. of which, 305,354l. was repaid as drawbacks on raw sugar exported, and 216,659l. as bounty on refined sugar exported. The quantity of rum imported in the same period, was 4,196,193 gallons, the duty on which amounted to 95,996l.

Notwithstanding the large quantities of Stock now buying up by the Commissioners of National Debt, in consequence of the redemption of the Land Tax, in addition to their former purchases, the Public Funds have rather fallen than risen during the last month. The expectation of a deferred loan may probably be the cause.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather for the most part of the month has been unusually severe; cold northerly winds, attended with frosts, have almost constantly prevailed; and in some of the more northern districts there have been slight falls of snow.

The general business of agriculture has not, however, been much retarded by these circumstances; in many dry and warm situations, oats and even barley have already been sown, though not to any great extent.

The process of vegetation, especially in winter corn and grasses, has not proceeded with its accustomed degree of vigour. If fine weather should, however, soon take place, we are rather inclined to believe, that the check which has been given by the late severity of the season, may, in some measure, prove beneficial to the future crops. No material injury has certainly yet been done to the growth of any thing.

The few turnips which have escaped the severity of the weather, will soon be cleared off by the fattening cattle, many of which, in some places, still remain on hand.

Fodder is rather scarce in the northern districts; hay and straw have consequently increased much in price of late. The latter is, indeed, extremely high.

GRAIN. In many parts of the country is plentiful, and does not yet rise much in price. This is particularly the case with Wheat, which averages throughout England and Wales, 50s. 5d. Rye 33s. 8d. Barley 29s. Oats 20s. 5d. Pease 38s. And Beans 33s. 9d.

HOPS. Kent bags 9l. 15s. to 10l. 4s. pockets 10l. 16s. to 11l. 4s.; Sussex bags 9l. 10s. to 9l. 15s. pockets 10l. to 10l. 15s.

CATTLE. Beef in Smithfield market sells at 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 8l. sinking the offal. Mutton 3s. to 4s.

HORSES. Those for the purposes of the farm, have still an extremely dull sale; but good saddle horses fetch high prices.

HAY averages in St. James's Marke 2l. 17s. per load. Straw 2l. 19s. 6d.